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* NATIONAL *
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POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Direct Intense Efforts Toward Line Education and Give Play To the Positive Role of Technical Personnel

- The Party committee of Mechanical and Electrical Factory of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company helps technical personnel in drawing a clear line of division between the correct line and the erroneous line, adhering to principle, relying on the masses and getting bold and responsible, thus giving a boost to the development of production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 3, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang) After lining up engineering and technical personnel and putting them to use, the Party committee of the Mechanical and Electrical Factory of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company continuously directs intense efforts toward their ideological and political line education. An impetus is provided for the ideological revolutionization of technical personnel. Better play is given to their active role in socialist revolution and construction.

In practice, the Party committee of the Mechanical and Electrical Factory of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company came to understand that making proper arrangements for engineering and technical personnel organizationally did not mean the end of the job when it came to ideological work. Nor did putting them to bold use in work mean their enthusiasm being aroused to the full. The protracted nature of class struggle dictates prolonged efforts in uniting, educating and transforming intellectuals. Only by combining employment with constant ideological and political line education in the light of the ideological reality of the technical personnel can we carry out firmly the Party's policy toward intellectuals on an overall basis and give full play to the role of engineering and technical personnel.

With such an idea in mind, members of the Party committee of the factory went separately deeply into the midst of various workshops of the factory. A general check-up of the ideological state of the technical personnel was made. In the investigation, it was found that due to low consciousness of the line and failure to draw a clear line of distinction between the correct and the wrong line, coupled with selfish and impure thoughts, some technical personnel lacked the courage to uphold principle or to assume responsibility when encountering problems in practical work. To counter such a situation, study classes were constantly held from the workshop to the whole factory. Engineering and technical personnel were led to take Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in unfolding penetrating revolutionary mass criticism, criticizing vigorously the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and eliminating its remaining pernicious influence in the light of their own ideological realities.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "relying on specialists for running factories," an engineer did technical work without properly putting trust in and reliance on the masses. After such an erroneous line was criticized, he paid attention to relying on the masses. But there again appeared the phenomenon of yielding to incorrect opinions and not daring to uphold principle. Later, with the help of the Party committee of the factory, he studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. He raised his consciousness and reviewed his own selfish and impure thoughts. He said that doing things without any regard for principle was a sign of selfishness asserting itself. Touched with selfish and impure thoughts, one was liable to get disoriented from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Thereafter, in doing technical work, he dared to air his own views about what was wrong and dared to stick to principle. Once, to solve the problem of re-use of waste sand in the steel-casting workshop, he designed a pneumatic dehydrating machine on the basis of practice. In installing this machine, he found that the tubing was set up in an inclined position, which did not meet the requirement. He immediately raised the point and also personally joined in reinstalling the tubing. This machine was put into operation in time. Over 4,000 tons of sand was recovered a year and put back to use for the state, thus saving over ¥400,000.

In conducting line education, the Party committee of the Mechanical and Electrical Factory of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company doggedly adopted a positive approach. Those technical personnel who had made certain achievements were cited and encouraged to make continuous progress. In the past, carbon dioxide was used by the factory in applying quick-dry sand and to making molds. This involved a high cost and at times the supply failed to meet the demand. To solve the problem, technical worker Chin Ch'i-fang of the steel-casting workshop learned the relevant technique. From books he acquired data on the replacement of quick-dry sand with self-hardening sand in the making of molds. He doggedly associated book knowledge with the production practice of the factory and humbly listened to workers' opinions. After many tests, he at last successfully introduced the new technique of making molds with self-hardening sand. With such a method adopted, less

money was spent. High efficiency was accompanied by good quality. The Party committee of the factory cited Chin Ch'i-fang's work experience and introduced his experience to the whole factory.

In giving engineering and technical personnel line education, the Party committee of the Mechanical and Electrical Factory of Fenhsi Iron and Steel Company paid great attention to helping them sum up experiences and lessons in their own ideological revolutionization and attained the aim of self-education. By integrating himself with the workers, an engineer of the iron-casting workshop achieved something. But as a result of his achievement, he gradually developed a sense of arrogance and self-complacency and became alienated from the worker masses. Due to failure to integrate himself with the workers, in undertaking a technological reform about a brass casting, he failed in several experiments.

After discovering this problem, deputy secretary Sun Chi-ch'un of the Party committee joined him in studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and helped him sum up experiences and draw lessons from the high plane of the line. He was made to understand that whenever the road of integration with workers was doggedly followed, work would move ahead victoriously, but whenever the worker masses were cut off from us, work would slow down and failure would result. Thereafter, he initiated a deep probe into the ideological roots of arrogance and self-complacency. He doggedly integrated himself with the worker masses.

Through directing vigorous efforts toward line education, the Party committee of the Mechanical and Electrical Factory of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company has enabled the broad masses of technical personnel to raise consciousness of line struggle continuously and change their spiritual outlook in a profound way. In the past two years, the engineering and technical personnel of the whole factory have joined the broad masses in effecting about 200 technical innovations, 59 of them major ones. An effective boost is given to the development of production.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

* * *

Only With A Clear Line Drawn Can Policy Be Carried Out Firmly

- A few points of understanding gained by Tach'ing Oilfield Development Research Institute in employing scientific and technical personnel

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 3, 1972)

To carry out firmly the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the Party committee of the Tach'ing Oilfield Development Research Institute once made an analysis of the fundamental conditions of the intellectuals of this institute: Though these intellectuals were subjected to bourgeois education in those old schools, the overwhelming majority of them, after arriving at Tach'ing, assiduously studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a hard battle for petroleum, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They took a hand in labor and in practice and followed the road of integration with workers. Not only was a contribution made to the development and construction of the oilfield but progress to different degrees in the remolding of their world outlook was also achieved.

In the light of such practical conditions, the Party committee started with ideological and political line education for workers in helping everyone in a practical effort to draw a clear line of distinction between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The Party's policy toward intellectuals was carried out firmly. The guideline of combining employment with continuous transformation and the guideline of giving full play to their positive role in oilfield construction were followed doggedly. Now, 98 percent of the technical personnel of the whole institute had taken up scientific research posts. An effective boost was given to the development of scientific and research work. Last year, 59 scientific research items were completed, an increase of over 30 percent compared with 1970.

In taking on intellectuals, the Party committee tackled certain muddle-headed ideas. Emphasis was laid on drawing a clear line of demarcation between right and wrong concerning the following several aspects:

First, a strict distinction must be made between full development of the particular skills of technical personnel guided by the correct line and "the line of relying on specialists."

Last year, the Party committee of the institute decided to assign five former engineers with a relatively good performance in re-education to scientific research work in the production department of the institute. At that time, some people had doubts about such a step, linking it with the practice of the "line of relying on specialists." The Party committee conducted timely line and policy education for the benefit of these people. They were made to understand that the "line of relying on specialists" means specialists exercising full power over scientific research and doing away with Party leadership and with the mass line and letting specialists have the final say. On the other hand, under the unified leadership of

the Party, we resolutely rely on the masses and give full play to the special skills of intellectuals in keeping with the Party's policy. This is fundamentally different from the "line of relying on specialists." With their ideological and political levels raised, these people not only accepted the decision of the Party committee but also showed energetic support for the five technical workers in their work. Inspired by the Party's policy, the five technical workers changed their style and went deep into the midst of worksites to make investigations and studies. They worked out scientific research plans geared to production needs. This had a stimulating effect on scientific research work.

Second, a strict distinction must be drawn between implementation of the Party's class policy calling for "attention to one's background but not as the only determining factor, with emphasis laid on political performance" and the pursuance of a blurred class line.

Of the intellectuals of this institute, many came from families of non-laboring people. In line with the Party's policy, they were subjected to a class historical analysis and proper work was arranged for them in the light of their different conditions. A female technical worker from an exploiting class family acted as an engineer in the battle for petroleum. Fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, she joined everyone in a hard battle and in working out the first curvilinear graph showing the relations between the impedance rate and the oil saturation point. A contribution was made toward oilfield exploration. Thereafter, she was promoted to deputy head of a research office.

In the great cultural revolution, the masses criticized her for some mistakes committed in her work before. For a time, she was relatively low in spirits. In the firm implementation of policy, a leading comrade feared that employing a person of her kind might be interpreted as following a blurred class line. Later, he seriously studied the Party's policy and came to understand that though from an exploiting class family, this technical worker showed a fervent love for the Party and for socialism. With a clear line defined about one's family background ideologically and politically, he felt that she should be trusted and put to proper use. Therefore, he banished his misgivings and agreed to let this technical worker take up an important scientific research project. This technical worker again plunged into a new battle full of vim and vigor. She received praise from the masses.

Third, a strict distinction must be made between employment of intellectuals involved with general political and historical problems and employment of bad elements.

A chief geologist of this research institute was involved with general political and historical problems. How should this person be understood and employed? Some people held that such a person was no longer fit for employment. The Party committee of the institute subjected the man to an overall concrete analysis. It was believed that he was cleared of those political and historical problems with which he was

involved. Long educated by the Party, he had undergone a change in his thoughts, feelings and standpoint. In the battle for petroleum, he invented and created something. A man like him should be put to use.

With awareness unified, it was decided to let him take up prospecting and geological research work at the edge of an oilfield. This decision moved the man deeply. He was determined to take the organization's trust as a prod to progress. He packed up and headed for the worksite. Along with workers, he worked his way through mud and water. After repeated practice and repeated surveys, he found in a relatively short period a pure oil zone in an area once dismissed as "unproductive of oil."

Fourth, a strict distinction must be made between the losses caused by mistakes in work and the sabotage carried out by the class enemy.

In disregard of the realities of Tach'ing, a deputy head of a research office formerly responsible for research on electric network models used to copy from foreign designs in the past. As a result, the products turned out could not be put to use. A waste of money was caused to the state. In the great cultural revolution, he made repeated criticism of his own error and acquired a relatively deep understanding. Later, in an overhaul of the organization, he was made head of an electric model drawing group. But some people considered such an arrangement improper. The Party committee gave everyone the benefit of education. It was realized that though in the past some scientific and technical personnel committed some mistakes in scientific research, causing the state a financial loss yet this must be strictly distinguished from the wilful sabotage on the part of the class enemy. Inspired by the Party's concern and trust, this technical worker went deep into the midst of a worksite to join workers in doing scientific research. One day his leg was crushed by an oil pipe. To see the oil pipe reach proper depths, he showed up again at the pit, his leg in plaster and walking on crutches. Together with the workers, he did the calculations. In an accurate way, he worked out the required mathematical data for scientific research.

To help scientific and technical personnel take up proper studies in the professional field, the Party committee of the institute also lays emphasis on defining clearly the line between right and wrong in the following two aspects.

First, a clear line of distinction was drawn between scientific and technical research for the revolution and "technique first."

Under the influence of a wave of ultra-"Left" thinking, many scientific and technical personnel in the research institute for a time were afraid that other people might accuse them of promoting "technique first." So they shrank from professional studies. In view of this problem, the Party committee of the institute organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's writings on the proper handling of the relations between politics and technique. Everyone came to understand that "technique first" meant disregard for politics and giving the line not the least

discussion and burying oneself in technical research for personal fame and recognition as a specialist, and that under the guidance of the correct line, it was entirely necessary to devote diligent application to technical research and assiduous efforts to enhancing the ability to serve socialist construction. This was fundamentally different from "technique first." Therefore, throughout the institute was touched off an upsurge of technical research for the revolution. An effective boost was given to scientific research work. The scientific and technical personnel of the fluid mechanics research office teamed up with workers and cadres in a bold effort to create something new. Successfully turned out were high-pressure non-mercuric analytical instruments. This gave the operating personnel protection for their health. Conditions were created for a better analysis of oil layer physical parameters.

Second, a line of distinction was drawn between "making things foreign serve this Chinese" and "slavish comprador philosophy."

In the past, some failed to distinguish between "making things foreign serve things Chinese" and "slavish comprador philosophy." So they dared not refer to foreign literature or absorb the advanced technical experiences of foreign countries. Through revolutionary mass criticism, everyone came to understand that the "slavish comprador philosophy" meant blindly worshipping things of foreign countries and copying and borrowing and playing second fiddle to foreigners. With the actual needs of our country in mind, we must draw on useful experiences of foreign countries in an analytical and critical manner. This marks a difference in principle between "making foreign things serve Chinese things" and "slavish comprador philosophy." A clear line of demarcation defined was followed by a display of activism. On the basis of foreign data as reference, a research office in a few months associated the reality of oilfield exploration with the writing of 72 investigative reports on foreign data. This provided an impetus for the further development of the scientific research work of this research office. Thanks to enlightening foreign data, after an elaborate analysis and comparison, the fossil of the sporo-pollen of the Mesozoic era from 60 million to over 100 million years ago was found for the first time in our country. A certain basis was found for the study of geological layers.

* * *

Totally Understand and Carry Out the Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals

by

Kung Yeh-p'ing (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 3, 1972)

The Party committee of the Tach'ing Oilfield Development Research Institute teaches workers to start with the defining of the Party's policy and its total understanding and implementation in order to unite, educate and transform intellectuals. This is a proper approach and the results are fruitful.

Practice shows that the drawing of a clear line about policy is an important prerequisite for the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals. If we cannot draw a clear line of distinction between the Party's policy toward intellectuals and the spurious ware peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and mistake the wrong line for the right thing and the correct policy for the wrong thing, then great chaos will result. We should not be able to carry out firmly the Party's policy.

"The correct political or military line does not grow and develop automatically and safely but stems from the struggle for production. It must fight with the 'Left'-leaning opportunist line on the one hand and with the Right-leaning opportunist line on the other." This applies to the line as much as to the implementation of the line-connected policy. Only by doggedly grappling with the interference of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i from the "Left" and the Right standpoint can we correctly carry out the Party's policy.

The Party's policy toward intellectuals is one of unity, education and transformation. This is to say that with unity in mind, we must combine transformation with employment and unite the two in a single effort. If we stress only unity and employment and not education and transformation, or if we stress only education and transformation and not unity and employment, then we are leaning to one side. We must make everyone understand that "our arduous cause of socialist construction requires the largest possible number of intellectuals to serve it." Under the Party's leadership, intellectuals must seriously study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, consciously remold their world outlook, continuously raise consciousness of line struggle in the course of serving socialist revolution and socialist construction and assiduously study technique for the revolution. Only in this way can they make a greater contribution to the state. Thus, the Party's policy of uniting, educating and transforming intellectuals can be really carried out on a firm basis.

Chairman Mao once pointed out, "To view problems one-sidedly and briefly is no way to achieve revolutionary victory." To draw a clear line

about policy, we must overcome the tendency toward a one-sided and simple look at problems and promote an overall and concrete analysis of problems. Only in this way can we understand and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy in a total manner, unite the broad masses of intellectuals and win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

* * *

LOWER-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

Huangp'o Hsien Committee Tightly Grasps the Line Struggle and Surmounts Interferences Coming from "Left" and Right

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 2, 1972)

(NCNA Wuhan) Taking the line struggle as the key link, the CCP Committee of Huangp'o Hsien, Hupeh Province, surmounts interferences from the "Left" and the Right, conscientiously implements the various policies toward the rural people's communes at the present stage, respects the authorities of the production teams, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and commune members and consolidating and developing the socialist collective economy. As a result, a situation of incessant development arises in agricultural production. Last year, the hsien's total grain output increased by 20 percent as against that in 1970 and the average per-mow output exceeded 900 catties, surpassing the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Meanwhile, output of cotton, oil-bearing crops and pigs also increased by a big margin.

Huangp'o hsien formerly was one of the areas of low agricultural production in Hupeh Province. After its establishment, the new hsien committee led the masses to wage a deep-going movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Revolution and production in this hsien developed quickly. This hsien ranked among the advanced ones in this province. But in the face of this excellent situation, some cadres paid no attention to proceeding from reality. They once had many undertakings to deal with, so that they showed signs of neglecting the Party's economic policy toward the countryside and disregard for the authority of production teams.

In view of this state of affairs, the hsien committee educated cadres of all levels penetratingly in ideology and political line, organized them to study conscientiously the directives and policies for rural people's communes of the present stage charted under Chairman Mao's supervision, to sum up their experience of both the positive and the negative sides, to expose and criticize the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in coming from the Right and the "Left" to undermine the collective economy of the people's communes, and to distinguish clearly between the two lines. This enabled the broad masses of cadres to understand that the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole hsien was an outcome of the serious implementation of the Party's policies and that violation of these policies would dampen the enthusiasm of the masses of commune members and impede the development of agricultural production. The hsien committee also transferred cadres from organs directly under it and sent them, under the leadership of its leading members, to basic-level units to help the communes and brigades implement the Party's various economic policies toward the countryside.

Correctly Handle the Relationship between the Big Collective and the Small Collective

In implementing the Party's policies, Huangp'o hsien committee pays attention to teaching the cadres to handle correctly the relationship between the big collective and the small collective. In this way, all the economies of the communes and brigades develop appropriately without weakening the economy of the production team but in a manner favorable to the development of the economy of the production team. At one time, this hsien set up very few undertakings operated by the commune or the brigade. When the production teams met with difficulties, the commune and the brigade could not give help in solving these difficulties. Later, the communes and brigades actively set up enterprises in the light of the development of production and the needs of the commune members' livelihood. But in some localities, there was the tendency that too many of these enterprises were set up and the communes and brigades took everything into their hands, impeding the increase of income and accumulation of the production teams. To help the cadres solve this problem correctly, the hsien committee members went to Nunghsing brigade, Paot'ung commune, to investigate the situation and sum up experience.

In Nunghsing brigade, a few enterprises including a farm tool factory, a farm and subsidiary products processing factory, an oil press and a brick and tile kiln have been set up in the past few years. Using the capital accumulated from these enterprises, the brigade installed 25 agricultural machines of various types and machines for processing farm and subsidiary products, and its production teams earned a greater income from multiple undertakings every year. Their chief experience is that: When setting up the brigade-operated enterprises, the brigade Party branch criticized the idea of "fattening oneself with one mouthful of food," adopted the correct steps of drawing measures according to local conditions, making progress gradually, doing something every year and making development year after year, and drew appropriate division of labor among various trades in the principle of overall planning and proper arrangement and in accordance with concrete conditions: Trades needed by production and livelihood of the masses of the whole brigade and processing trades are operated by the brigade; trades dealing with breeding (hog breeding, fish breeding and duck breeding), planting (growing of lotus, forestry, and growing of vegetables, melons and fruits) and small handicrafts are chiefly operated by production teams, so that the production teams have cash income every month and every season. The members of an enterprise operated by the brigade are specialized in one job while being capable of doing many others, so that the number of laborers transferred from the production teams may be minimized. They also adhere to the system of part industrial work and part farming, doing industrial work during the slack farming season and returning to the brigade to participate in agricultural production during the busy farming season. As for the manpower transferred from the production teams, the brigade-operated enterprise pay wages to the production teams according to the worth of wage points payable to the production teams, and such wages are at the disposal of the production teams. In this way, the brigades, the production teams and the commune members are satisfied.

The hsien committee popularized the experience acquired by Nunghsing brigade. The enterprises operated by communes and brigades of Huangp'o hsien adhered to the correct orientation of serving the development of production in production teams and actively produced farm tools and repaired farm machines for the production teams. Besides appropriately reserving capital for expanded reproduction from the income earned by the enterprises, many communes and brigades spared some financial power and manpower to help the production teams develop production. Many of the production teams of this hsien have developed multiple undertakings. The income they earned from these multiple undertakings represented about 15 percent of the total value of agricultural production and side-occupations.

Correctly Handle the Relationship between Production Teams

Huangp'o hsien committee has learned from practice that it is also necessary to handle correctly the relationship between production teams in order to adhere perseveringly to the principle of "three-level ownership with the production team as the base." In the past, this hsien had poor conditions of water conservation and the land was easily ravaged by waterlogging and drought. Provided by the unified planning drawn up by the hsien, commune and brigade, the production teams constituted coordination among themselves and harnessed water ways by stages and by groups, inducing a big change in the outlook of water conservation in the hsien. Capacity of water storage increased from 50 million cubic meters to 490 million cubic meters. All the more than 700,000 mow of paddy fields in the hsien could be irrigated and give a stable yield. Capacity of drainage of water also had been greatly increased. While unfolding socialist coordination, the hsien committee conscientiously implemented the principle of "mutual benefits on voluntary basis and exchange at parity of value," looked into problems, drew plans and did its work by proceeding from the needs and possibilities of the production teams and by respecting the opinions and demands of the production teams.

In the winter of the year before last, when the hsien committee discussed and arranged the 1971 plan for the hsien-wide construction of water conservation projects, some people suggested a plan of building a big water conservation project. This project needed more than five million man-days of work. It was difficult to accomplish this project even if all the more than 30,000 laborers of the hsien were assembled to work for one winter and the ensuing spring. After repeated discussion, the hsien committee held that: In the past few years, a number of big skeleton water conservation projects have been built in the hsien. So long as they are put together to form a complete scheme and are managed properly and their efficiency is brought into full play, it is basically possible to satisfy the need of irrigating the overwhelming majority of the farmland in this hsien. If such big projects are to be built, a great deal of manpower has to be transferred from the production teams. This may impede agricultural production in the production teams in that year. Accordingly, in line with the guiding thought of laying emphasis on small-scale projects, on self-reliance of the communes and brigades and on the assembling of different projects into a complete scheme, the hsien committee organized the cadres and the engineers

and technicians to go deep into the production teams of the communes concerned to investigate the conditions there, to make surveys on the spot and to solicit the opinions of the cadres and the commune members of various production teams extensively, subsequently drawing a practical and workable plan. Compared with the original plan, this plan would benefit a virtually similar area of land but involve to-thirds less of the volume of work. Moreover, the commune members of the benefited units usually did not have to leave their production teams to take part in construction work, and even if they had to leave, the duration of their leave was short.

Because this plan reflected the demands of the production teams and rationally arranged the burdens on the production teams in accordance with their areas of land to be benefited, the broad masses of cadres and commune members worked very enthusiastically and accomplished their tasks totally before spring plowing started. The irrigation projects brought benefits in the same year they were built.

Drawing A Plan in Accordance With the Local Conditions and the State's Needs

In drawing up the plan for agricultural production, Huangp'o hsien committee aroused the cadres and commune members of production teams to discuss it repeatedly, so as to prevent the erroneous tendency of deviating from the state plan of planting and to overcome the wrong method of not adopting means appropriate to local conditions but drawing a plan behind closed doors and doing everything in a generalized way. It adopted the method of going down from the top level and coming up from the basic level and drew up a production plan in line with the local conditions and the state plan, so that in carrying out production, a production team not only considered the state's needs but also the needs of the commune members in everyday life. This hsien had more than 100,000 mow of dry land. Formerly, in arranging the plan for growing cotton and oil-bearing crops, because some cadres did not seek the views of the masses, either cotton or the oil-bearing crops were excluded and the state plan could not be fulfilled in an all-round manner. Later, they fully solicited opinions from the commune members and cadres of the production teams and eventually made rational arrangements for the areas of land for growing cotton and oil-bearing crops. The output of cotton and oil-bearing crops fulfilled the state plan. Last year, the yields of cotton and of the oil-bearing crops exceeded those of 1970 by 50 percent and 60 percent respectively, being an all-time high.

In the No. 9 production team, Hsienfeng brigade, Lichi commune, there was only 26 mow of dry land. Cotton was planted sufficiently and well in 15 mow of this land in accordance with the state plan. Besides, rational arrangement of crops, intercropping and many other measures were adopted in line with the needs of the production team and of the commune members' everyday life, thereby expanding the area planted to tobacco, ramie, peanut, beans and vegetable, raising the index of multiple cropping of dry land to above 230 percent and increasing the annual income by more than 3,000 yuan.

In the past, ramie for agricultural use and tobacco for consumption by the commune members had to be supplied by the state. Now this production team has enough for its own consumption and to spare, reducing production expenses and the commune members' expenses in everyday life. The cadres and the commune members were deeply satisfied. Last year, this production team's average grain output exceeded 1,000 catties per mow and that of cotton exceeded 100 catties, thereby overfulfilling the tasks of delivering and selling grain and cotton to the state.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CHILDREN

A Commune Party Committee in Kwangtung Directs Teenagers and Children To Learn Cultural Lessons Well for the Revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 2, 1972)

(NCNA Canton, May 31, 1972) The Party committee of Hsiashan commune, Ch'aoyang hsien, Kwangtung Province, firmly carries out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education and pays attention to directing the teenagers and children to study diligently and learn socialist cultural lessons well for the revolution.

In Hsiashan commune, more than 9,200 teenagers and children study in school. Shown concern by the Party and nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought, these teenagers and children are growing up soundly. To cultivate them further so they may become revolutionary successors who develop morally, intellectually and physically, the Party committee of Hsiashan commune periodically analyzes the students' state of study and their ideological activity, so as to help them adopt a correct attitude toward study.

One day, a member of the commune Party committee discovered that a few students of the primary school of Tungshan brigade did not observe the discipline of study and came out to play during class. He made an investigation and found that a similar state of affairs also existed among the students of other schools. To raise the children's consciousness of studying for the revolution, the Party committee of Hsiashan commune organized the teachers of various schools to lead the students to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Study well" and "Make progress every day," discuss the special subject of "For whom do we study?" and asked the poor and lower-middle peasants to come to the school to conduct class education by telling their past suffering and present happiness. Meanwhile, it also organized the students to see the achievements of rural construction in all aspects in this hsien. These activities aroused the students' consciousness of studying diligently for the revolution.

Ch'en Chen-ch'ih, a sixth-grade student of Tungshan primary school, formerly did not observe school discipline and did not study conscientiously enough. Educated, he raised his consciousness. He said: "Before liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants toiled like cattle and basically had no chance to go to school; today, the Party and Chairman Mao show concern for our growth. We must study well and acquire skills so as to play our part well in building a socialist new countryside in the future." After that, he listened attentively in class, conscientiously did exercises in all subjects and took an active part in all activities inside the school. He made very fast progress.

To help the students learn the socialist cultural lessons better, the Party committee of Hsiashan commune pays very close attention to helping all primary schools improve the quality of teaching continuously. A

few students of a primary school operated by the commune did not study conscientiously and did exercises perfunctorily. Why? The commune Party committee made an investigation and found that one of the reasons was that the quality of teaching by some teachers was not good enough, so the students' enthusiasm for study was dampened. To solve this problem, it taught the teachers to study their vocational work hard under the guidance of proletarian politics, thereby strengthening the teachers' sense of responsibility for conducting pedagogical work well.

Yen Hsiang-chun, a primary school teacher of I-ying brigade, discovered that some students did their exercises carelessly because they could not memorize new characters. Accordingly, she worked hard to improve her method of teaching the students to learn to read. She divided the new characters into groups in accordance with the construction, the radicals and the meanings of the characters, so that the students could easily understand and memorize the characters and find the study more interesting. The students learned diligently and practiced writing more often in class. At home, they practiced writing each of the new characters learned repeatedly. Many students were able to read, write, explain and use the new characters they had learned every day.

In other schools, the teachers also worked hard to improve their method of teaching and the students showed marked improvement in their studies.

The Party committee of Hsiashan commune also helps the schools to combine school education with family education. With the support of the commune Party committee, the teachers use the time after school to visit the students' families; the school periodically calls informal meetings of students' parents and reports to them the students' state of study and thinking. The students' parents also actively cooperate with the school in teaching their children to study conscientiously for the revolution. Now, in school, the teenagers and children of this commune listen attentively to the lessons taught, read conscientiously and learn from and help each other; outside the school, they organize outside-the-school study groups to carry out study and other beneficial activities extensively. They gain lively and brisk development morally, intellectually and physically.

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LITTLE RED SOLDIERS

A Little Red Soldiers' Propaganda Team Active in Lhasa Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 2, 1972)

The curtain is rising slowly. A teenager dressed in Tibetan costume is playing a native guitar. He dances and sings: "The red sun shines on the snow-clad mountain. The Tibetan people warmly love Chairman Mao. We shall forever follow the great leader and be Chairman Mao's little red soldiers!" This is a propaganda show given by a little red soldiers' propaganda team in Lhasa municipality.

This little red soldiers' propaganda team came into being during the great proletarian cultural revolution. On festivals and holidays, this team brought with it literary and art numbers, such as "Dedicating Our Eulogy to Leader Chairman Mao," "Flowers of Tachai in Full Blossom on the Tibetan Highland," "Armymen and Civilians Together Plant Trees," "Little Red Soldiers Advance Forever Along the 'May 7' Road Indicated by Chairman Mao" and "Little Red Soldiers Support the Army," which they had rehearsed self-reliantly, and went deep into the rural and pastoral areas and the community centers to propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought.

When the propaganda team was set up, the little red soldiers were well assured that their performance would score excellent results. But while praising them, the emancipated serfs pointed out: "It is fine that you propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought. But in your performances you don't look very much like workers. Neither do you look like peasants. This is because you do not really understand the workers, peasants and soldiers!" The emancipated serfs' saying taught the children a very impressive lesson. The members of the little red soldiers' propaganda team were primary school students, most of them being children of Tibetan emancipated serfs. Born in the new society and growing up under the red flag, they never tasted sufferings. Nor did they know the brutal oppression and exploitation of the millions of serfs by the three major manorial lords. To raise their class consciousness, the school Party organization asked the emancipated serfs who suffered bitterly in the past to come to the Cave of Lizards underneath the Pu-ta-la Palace and gave the team members class education. Taking in his hand an iron shackle stained with blood, A-nan, a former slave, said wrathfully: "In the old society, my mother, chained with this shackle, was given 1,500 lashes by the landowner and subsequently died in this place." The sanguinary histories in the old society aroused the children's incomparable hatred for the three major manorial lords. The sufferings of the old generation and the happiness of the new generation gave a striking contrast, greatly raising the children's class consciousness.

After the heroic deeds of Tan-tseng, a good son of the Tibetan people and a fighter of the Liberation Army, were universally told over the Tibetan Highland, the little red soldiers' propaganda team came to visit

the company unit where Comrade Tan-tseng had been before he died. The hero's brilliant image was deeply imprinted in every team members' heart. The team members rehearsed an opera, entitled, "Uncle Tan-tseng Will Live Forever in Our Hearts." They staged more than 200 shows of this opera in army units, factories and villages, playing an excellent role in deepening the development of the activities of learning from Comrade Tan-tseng in various units.

- NCNA Reporter

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

New Cadres Study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 6, 1972)

newly promoted cadres of a district in the north china city of changchiakou have made a serious study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the hsuannua district party committee of this hopei provincial city organize study on carrying out chairman mao's instruction "we must know how to take good care of cadres". it is one of the measures taken to help new cadres implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in a better way.

416 cadres have been promoted to leading posts in the party organizations and revolutionary committees at basic units since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. to raise their marxist theoretical level and working ability the district party committee has run five study classes since march of last year, each class lasting two months. in close connection with their practical work, they have studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, including "manifesto of the communist party", "materialism and empirio-criticism", "the civil war in france", "the state and revolution", "on practice" and "where do correct ideas come from?".

the district party committee stresses the following three aspects in the contents of the study.

first, a number of new cadres lack an understanding of the historical experience of the inner-party struggle between the two lines, so they are asked to study this history and chairman mao's related writings. then the cadres sum up their experience in the struggle. this helps them distinguish between chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and policies advocated by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and raises their ability to discern genuine from sham marxism.

second, the cadres are helped to grasp the dialectical materialist viewpoint, especially the following:

(a) learn the viewpoint of "practice first" to overcome empiricism. some new cadres paid attention to practice but after gaining some experience, they neglected investigations and study. new cadres then studied lenin's teaching "the standpoint of life, of practice, should be first and fundamental in the theory of knowledge" and chairman mao's "on practice". they came to recognize that correct knowledge comes from

practice and develops with practice. one cannot cope with a new situation if one relies on one's old experience. one must be daring in practice and conscientiously sums up his new experience in order to learn new things and constantly raise one's ability to lead.

(b) learn the viewpoint "one divides into two" to make a correct analysis of a situation and tasks and overcome one-sidedness. while organizing the cadres to study chairman mao's philosophical works on this, the district party committee helped them examine their tendencies toward one-sidedness, absolute and metaphysical thinking as illustrated by their practical work. some cadres said that when things were going well, they were liable to blind optimism, thinking everything was excellent. when difficulties cropped up, they would lose confidence, and tend to see everything as negative. working in an advanced unit, they often could not see its shortcomings, while in a backward unit they often neglected its positive factors. they tended to see their own strong points and the weaknesses of others. the study helped the new cadres recognize the serious danger of metaphysical methods of thinking.

(c) learn the viewpoint "the masses are the real heroes" to overcome subjectivism and divorcement from the masses. most of the new cadres have been promoted from the rank and file in basic units. some of the new cadres began to think of themselves as the natural representatives of the masses and therefore neglected to maintain constant ties with them. in the classes, the new cadres studied teachings of marx, lenin and chairman mao on the masses being the makers of history. it deepened their understanding that following the mass line means keeping to historical materialism while deviating from it is historical idealism.

third, in the ideological field, grasp the struggle to foster proletarian ideology and eliminate bourgeois ideology. the study class followed chairman mao's teaching: "the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." the class concentrated on fighting self and criticizing revisionism and the struggle to foster proletarian ideology and eliminating bourgeois ideology. the study class always had the new cadres study "manifesto of the communist party" and chairman mao's related teachings. emphasis was laid on this passage from the "manifesto": "the communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." they spent time criticizing bourgeois ideology, particularly bourgeois factionalism while fostering the proletarian party spirit, overcoming the idea of seeking fame and material gain while fostering the aspiration of making revolution rather than becoming an official, and overcoming the bad practice of seeking ease and comfort while fostering the fine style of working hard without complaint. this helped revolutionize their thinking.

the district party committee also had the new cadres visit exhibitions on class education and hear talks by veteran workers, peasants and cadres on the history of factories, the suffering of their families or the inner-party struggle between the two lines. while recalling suffering in contrast to the present happiness, they sharply criticized the crimes committed by liu shao-chi and other such swindlers in attempting to change the party line and policies, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. they all pledged to study hard, have a good grasp of marxism and work hard to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build socialism.

NATIONAL ATHLETIC MEET

China Holds 1972 National Athletic Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1972)

china's 1972 national athletic meet began on june 3 with more than 1,600 people participating, over half of them promising juniors.

the current national meet is being conducted through regional contests held simultaneously in huhehot in north china, chungking in southwest china, hangchow in east china and chengchow in central china.

large numbers of athletes are taking part in the contests as a result of the development of mass sports activities during the great proletarian cultural revolution under the guidance of chairman mao's great teaching: "promote physical culture and build up the people's health." attention has been paid in all parts of the country to training athletes from among the children.

there are many athletes of mongolian, uighur, hui, tibetan, korean, tai, yi, pai, nahsi, kazakh, sala, puyi, manchu and other minority nationalities. the great majority of them are entering a national contest for the first time. their presence underscores the rapid growth of new forces in track and field events.

the contestants have expressed determination to adhere to chairman mao's proletarian line in sports and eliminate the pernicious influence of "champion-itis" and other revisionist viruses spread by liu shao-chi and company.

the consensus among athletes is that the contests are providing them with an opportunity to learn from one another and make common progress in ideology, sportsmanship and skill.

they said they would strive for good results so as to promote mass sports activities throughout the country.

WOMAN TECHNICIAN

Outstanding PLA Woman Technician

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1972)

fearless in dynamiting work along a railway line under construction is hu ching-pi, a young woman technician. she works hard to remould her world outlook and imorove her skill. she has fulfilled one dynamiting project after another with good results.

hu ching-pi joined the p.l.a. railway corps after graduating from a railway engineering school in 1965. not long afterwards, the party organization asked her to work as a technician in a dynamiting crew. she knew that this meant dangerous work on mountains for a long time living in tents. she was somewhat downcast.

when she arrived at the worksite, she saw fighters rushing into the tunnel to clear away rocks and discussing how to improve the method after the explosions. she asked a veteran fighter anxiously: "aren't you afraid of a cave-in?" the fighter replied: "of course we pay attention to safety, but a cave-in is no something to be afraid of. what would be frightening is a 'cave-in' in ideology. to make revolution, you have to have a scientific approach and the spirit of defying hardships and death. thinking about the urgent need for railway construction in our country, we want to finish our work as soon as possible." hearing these words, she felt ashamed. the party organization and political instructor gave her warm help. the battalion party secretary had heart-to-heart talks with her and they studied chairman mao's works "serve the people" together.

chairman mao teaches: "this change in world outlook is something fundamental", and "the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants". hu ching-pi realized that her confusion was in essence a reflection of the bourgeois world outlook and that she lacked the feelings of the fighters and the spirit of utter devotion to the revolution. she came to understand better that in studying technique for the revolution she would have to solve the fundamental question of "for whom?" and that only when her inner world had been remoulded could she bring technique into full play.

from then on, she studied chairman mao's works even harder and went among the soldiers to study their fine qualities.

she lacked experience but tried her best to do a good job of blasting as a concrete action in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. she moved to live on the worksite to get the first hand data on the geological formations. she went down deep blast holes and summed up experience of blasting with the militiamen who were helping with the work. she often sat up late into the night despite fatigue. thus she soon learned how to set large-scale blasts. now she can work out a blasting operation by herself and guide the fighters and militiamen in blasting mountains and opening roads.

the fighters came across complicated rock layers while opening a long tunnel one time. they worked very hard to

hew a blast hole but basted off only a thin layer of rock. hu ching-pi joined the fighters in hewing holes all day long with a heavy automatic driller. through practice, she became familiar with the rock formations and worked out a new technique with others to raise blasting efficiency. they set records on three occasions, quickening the tunnelling.

as the railway construction progressed, even more complicated technique was required and the projects became larger. with a high sense of responsibility, hu ching-pi worked out plans very carefully and big blasts were set off with good results.

on one occasion, she planned to remove two hilltops with a charge of several dozen tons of explosives. to avoid damaging the few peasants' houses 40 metres from the hills, she made an extensive survey of the terrain and did careful calculations of the seismic and shock waves of the planned blasts. with the assistance of a deputy chief engineer, she worked out a plan and checked every detail on the spot before putting it into operation. her careful preparations paid off: the two hilltops were blasted, but the houses below stood intact.

hu ching-pi has matured politically in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and was admitted into the communist party.

WAYSIDE INN

Inn-Keeper in East China Mountains Serves People Heart and Soul

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jun. 7, 1972)

inn-keeper chang ma-ma of a mountainous people's commune in east china's fukien province is showered with praise for his good service to travellers.

two travellers came in one time from a downpour drenched to the skin. chang ma-ma immediately offered them some of his own clothing and dried their wet clothes.

chang ma-ma was roused up one winter night by knocking at the door. he jumped out of bed and let in a traveller covered with snow. after building a fire for the traveller, he served him hot food in minutes. when the traveller turned in, it was after one in the morning.

instances of such warm-hearted service by chang ma-ma are numerous.

chang ma-ma is a middle-aged commune member. the inn set up by his production brigade is at a crossroads where peasants living in remote mountains spend the night when they go to or return from the county town of changting.

chang ma-ma has a motto guiding his work, this teaching of chairman mao's: "we hail from all corners of the

country and have joined together for a common revolutionary objective. ... all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other."

chang ma-ma never wearies of serving the travellers who usually arrive late at night and leave at dawn. he charges only for the firewood used when he cooks for those who bring their own provisions.

when all 20 beds in the inn were occupied one night, he gave up his own bed for two more travellers and slept on a board in the corridor.

he has even learnt some herbal medicine to treat travellers who fall ill on the road.

people never have to worry about things they left behind. chang ma-ma tries his best to find the owner and send the thing onto him. he once kept an electric torch for three years till the owner came to claim it.

TOYS

Shanghai Makes More and Better Toys for Children

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 6, 1972)

shanghai toy factories have designed and made many new varieties of educational toys to foster in children a love of country, the people, labour and science. these sturdy toys familiarize children with the actual process of labour in an interesting way.

output of shanghai toys in the first four months of this year was 50 per cent over the same 1971 period.

toy makers have made many wooden picture blocks showing people at work and hammers, buckets and saws made of wood, plastics and metal. children like such toys. in the past few years they also have made new sets of blocks for children to make houses, carts and cars and machinery. older children learn to make models of motor vehicles, trains, ships, cranes, planes, factory buildings and houses. these toys help cultivate their creativeness and manual dexterity.

before liberation shanghai had only a dozen small workshops to turn out simple toys. today more than a hundred varieties of children's toys are produced, from battery operated to friction types. production capacity is several dozen fold the pre-liberation level.

to enrich variety, toy makers and designers visit many places, including motor vehicle plants, for new ideas. one of the latest shanghai productions is a battery operated lorry that stops to load and unload, the tipper

body working up and down by itself, and going on after it finishes the job, all automatically. children like this tremendously.

china is a multi-national country. her children are educated in a spirit of national unity from their early years. chinese toys, too, give a colourful mixture of taste and interest of the nationalities. among this year's new items are dolls of tibetan, uighur, miao and other minority peoples. also, there are dolls of various races and nations showing the unity among the people of asia, africa and latin america. these help the children cultivate a sense of internationalism.

to help children build their physique in sports, shanghai toy factories are turning out small rubber balls, small tennis and table tennis bats, skipping-ropes, and other sports gear and battery-operated dolls that play table tennis, horizontal bars, parallel bars or uneven bars or row boats. toy makers and designers produce such miniature musical instruments as toy pianos, harmonicas, trumpets, gongs and drums. the toy pianos are attractive and children can play some tunes on them.

shanghai toy factories also design and make toy rockets and transistor telephones with which the children can ring up one another. this cultivates children's interest in science and technology.

FARMING

Radical Changes in Farming Conditions Along East China River

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 6, 1972)

over 80 per cent of the land along the fuchun river in the east china province of chekiang, 16,000 hectares, now give stable, high yields despite drought or excessive rains. the acreage of this kind of high-yield land tops by 50 per cent the figure for the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

mass efforts were made to build water control projects according to an over-all plan in the course of the campaign to learn from tachai, standard bearer in china's agriculture. the projects built include upland ponds and reservoirs, dykes and pumping stations.

twenty communes and over 300 production brigades along the river reaped more than 7.5 tons of grain per hectare last year. they have achieved an all-round development in farm output, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sideline production.

an alluvial area some 35 kilometres across, tungchou was frequently attacked by flood before liberation and grain yield was very low. relying on their collective strength

after liberation, the peasants put up dykes around the area and 50 electric pumping stations complete with irrigation and drainage ditches. these projects, particularly those built over the past few years, helped the area withstand an unusual flood in the summer of last year to wrest a good harvest.

the commune members and cadres have the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and overcame many difficulties in building the projects. a canal which taps water for gravitation irrigation from the reservoir for the fuchun hydropower station stretches 35 kilometres from west to east. construction involved driving 29 tunnels and crossing 13 streams. the 10,000 and more members from seven communes dealt with the big project mainly with such simple tools as hammers, picks and shovels.

armed with mao tsetung thought and pooling their strength and wisdom, the peasants adopted building methods which saved money and labour. they took just one and a half years to complete the project instead of the three years originally planned. the canal was put into operation at the end of march this year. it put under irrigation 2,000 hectares of farmland on the southern river bank and is expected to change hundreds of hectares of dry land into paddy fields.

huangtienfan, a low-lying area hemmed in on three sides by hills on the northern bank of the river, during rainy seasons used to suffer waterlogging caused by the runoff from the hills and river flooding. three-quarters of the 2,600 hectares of farmland were affected. after liberation, the government put up a 3.5-kilometre-long dyke, two sluice gates and a 700 kilowatt pumping station. this greatly reduced waterlogging. to eliminate this scourge, the party committee of fuyang county organized the people to build a 13.5-kilometre drainage canal that is eight metres deep and 22 metres wide at the bottom and 48 metres wide at the top. the project is now virtually completed.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

Southwest China Province Scores New Success in Sugar Output

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 6, 1972)

refined sugar output in one of china's major producers, szechwan province, topped the state plan for the current season by 24 per cent. this is 37 per cent higher than last season's. other targets, too, such as the rate of top quality granulated sugar and the rate of sugar extraction, were fulfilled better than any previous season.

in addition, the province's sugar refineries are using waste gas, residue and liquid to make over a dozen products, including industrial chemicals, alcohol, paper and fertilizer. the processing of waste began during the great cultural revolution. a refinery in

neichiang administrative region uses the ferment left over after making alcohol to make a kind of plant hormone. another in the region every year turns out over 10,000 tons of ammonium fertilizer from waste liquid discharged in paper making.

the province's poor and lower-middle peasants prepared the ground for this success by rapidly expanding sugar-cane production. following chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", they have increased the acreage under the crop, introduced good strains, improved field management and raised the per hectare yield, from 28.9 tons in 1970 to over 33.1 tons in 1971 in the case of neichiang region. the province's sugar-cane output in 1971 was 25 per cent higher than in 1970 and 17 per cent more land has been sown this year.

sugar was refined in the province by a backward method with very low yield before liberation. modern refineries, big, medium-sized and small ones, have taken the place of the old workshops. this, coupled with technical innovations introduced by the workers, has greatly expanded the production capacity. in neichiang region, for instance, six big and medium-sized and fifty small refineries have been built. the additional amount of sugar extracted through reprocessing in ten big and medium refineries in the province is equivalent to a year's sugar output of a refinery with a daily capacity of 500 tons of sugar-cane.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Arrives in Austria

(NCNA-English Vienna, Jun. 5, 1972)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade arrived here today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the austrian federal chamber of commerce. the delegation leader is wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the council and its deputy leader chen mu, deputy director of the china national chemicals import and export corporation.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by paul alexander forster, vice-chairman of the austrian federal chamber of commerce, peter fitz, director of the asian-australian division, and franz josef haslinger, president of the china committee, of the austrian industrialists association.

wang yueh-yi, chinese ambassador to austria, commercial counsellor chin ching-san and other officials of the chinese embassy were present.

present also were austrian ambassador to china hans thalberg and commercial counsellor emil raikich, who are now back home for vacation.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Ambassador to Belgium Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1972)

li lien-pi, the first ambassador of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of belgium, presented his credentials to king baudouin the first yesterday, according to a report from brussels.

king baudouin had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

on the previous day, ambassador li lien-pi called on belgian foreign minister pierre harmel.

the chinese ambassador arrived in brussels on may 26.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Parliamentary Undersecretary Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 6, 1972)

anthony royle, british parliamentary undersecretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and mrs. royle and his party left shanghai for home by special plane this afternoon, concluding their friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chang chen-ya, leading member of a local department, and others.

present were wang tung, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and j. m. addis, british ambassador to china. they had accompanied anthony royle to shanghai.

during their sojourn in shanghai, the british guests visited the industrial exhibition, the children's palace and a rural people's commune and went sight-seeing.

feng kuo-chu hosted a dinner in honour of the british visitors. hosts and guests drank toasts to the continuous development of the friendship between the chinese and british people and of the relations between the two countries.

anthony royle and mrs. royle and his party arrived here from peking by air yesterday morning. they stopped over at nanking airport on their way and were greeted and seen off by chien yung-ching, standing committee member of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Documentary Presented to Cameroon Ministry of Youth and Sports

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1972)

chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih, on behalf of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, has presented a colour documentary "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" to the ministry of youth and sports of cameroon at a reception held in the chinese embassy in yaounde, according to a report from that city. francois-xavier ngoubeyou, minister of youth and sports of cameroon, received the gift.

in their speeches at the reception, both the ambassador and the minister expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the sportsmen and peoples of the two countries will further develop in the days to come.

the film was shown at the reception. present on the occasion were secretary-general of the ministry of youth and sports felix ngangue nseke, secretary-general of the supreme council for sports in africa ganga, high-ranking officials of the cameroon foreign ministry and diplomats of the african countries who had taken part in the friendship invitational tournament held in peking.

youssouf daouda, chief of the cameroon table tennis delegation to the tournament and director of the youth department of the ministry of youth and sports, and members and ping pong players of the delegation also attended the reception.

CHINA AND EGYPT

General Governor of Port Alexandria and Wife Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 6, 1972)

y.k. samaha, general governor of port alexandria of the arab republic of egypt, and his wife wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by hsieh chung-feng, director of the harbour superintendent bureau of the ministry of communications, and yu hsing-chou, a leading member of a shanghai department.

the egyptian guests left peking on may 29 and then toured kwangchow, changsha and shanghai. during their stay in china, they visited shaoshan, birthplace of the great leader chairman mao, whampoa harbour, shanghai harbour, factories and people's communes, and made excursions to the great wall and the summer palace.

CHINA AND GREECE

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Welcome Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between PRC and Greece

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "welcome the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and greece". the editorial reads:

in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of greece have decided to recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations. the official establishment of diplomatic relations between china and greece embodies the common desire of the peoples of the two countries and opens a new page in the history of their relations. to this we express our welcome.

greece is a european country with an ancient civilization and her people had created the brilliant classical culture. they had carried on protracted struggles to safeguard national independence against foreign aggression. people the world over are deeply impressed by their dauntless heroism in the armed struggle against hitler fascism.

the chinese government and people have consistently maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal. we are resolutely against big nations bullying small ones or strong nations bullying weak ones. all countries, irrespective of their social systems, should handle the relations between countries in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. this principled stand of ours has won the support of more and more countries the world over.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of china. taiwan is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the people's republic of china. we are firmly opposed to any plot to create "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments", "two chinas" and "an independent taiwan" and the advocating of the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined". the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan and no force on earth can stop us from doing so.

despite the great distance between china and greece, friendly feelings exist between the two peoples. both our countries have old cultural traditions and both peoples have a history of long-term struggles against foreign aggression, intervention, bullying and oppression. since the founding of the people's republic of china,

there have been continuous friendly contacts between the peoples of china and greece. we are convinced that the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and greece will undoubtedly further promote the friendship between the two peoples.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo and Hsieh Hua Meet Friendship Delegation of Japanese Doctors and Acupuncturists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the members of the friendship delegation of japanese doctors and acupuncturists.

leader of the delegation is yoshio kondo, standing director of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters, and secretary-general is kaoru tomita, standing director of the fukushima prefecture headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations and representatives of peking medical circles, including sun ping-hua, wang kang-chiu, kao chin-o, chen kang, hsu yin-hsiang, chao cheng-kun, yang chia-san, sun chin-cheng, chou kuan-nan and wang ten-shen.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

New Moroccan Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1972)

kacem zniri, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of morocco to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador Presents Cinema Projector to Nepal Children's Film Society

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 5, 1972)

chinese ambassador wang tse presented a cinema projector to the nepal children's film society here today on behalf of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

princess sharada rajya laxmi devi shah, chairman of the society, received the present.

a nepalese documentary film was shown on the occasion.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Vice Minister of Building Materialis Leaves Peking for Poland

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1972)

pai hsiang-yin, chinese vice-minister of building materials, and his party left here for poland by air today to attend the poznan international fair and pay a friendly visit to poland.

they were seen off at the airport by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; hsieh pei-yi, vice-minister of state capital construction commission; and leading members of departments concerned li ting-chuan, kao lu and kung chi-shan.

present were franciszek stachowiak, polish ambassador to china, and bronislaw stawinski, commercial attache of the polish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang Gives Grand Reception Celebrating 3rd Anniversary of RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1972)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a grand reception here this evening to mark the third anniversary of the founding of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government.

present were leading members of the chinese party and state chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien and hua kuo-feng, and leading members of departments concerned chi peng-fei, keng piao, wu teh, hsiao ching-kuang, chang tsai-chien, fang yi, pai hsiang-kuo, sha feng, yang chien, wang meng and wang kuo-chuan.

also seated at the table for guests of honour were:

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and chau seng, minister charged with special missions of the r.g.n.u.c.; and

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n.

in the glorious festival of the third anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n., tidings of victories are coming in one after another from the battlefields in all parts of south viet nam. this is a very great inspiration to the chinese people. representatives of workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, who were present at the reception, joyfully expressed warm congratulations to the vietnamese people and to the people of laos and cambodia on the great victories they had won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they sincerely hoped that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia would constantly develop and consolidate.

the official flag of the r.s.v.n. and the national flag of china hung in the reception hall, which was alive with warm expressions of friendship.

ambassador nguyen van quang and yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the party central committee, made speeches (full texts to be released separately).

after the speeches, the band played the national anthem of china and the official song of the republic of south viet nam.

also present were:

hsieh fu-min and pei shih-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison, including hsiang chung-hua, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, su chen-hua, tsao li-huai, chang ta-chih, yao kuo-min, chen shih-chu, sung wei-shih, chou shih-chung, chen hsien-jui and yang chun-sheng; and

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, wang hai-jung, wang liang-en, yang ten-chung, jen yun-chung, shen chien, han tsung-cheng, li chiang, liu hsien-chuan, ting hsi-lin, teng tung-che, liu fu-chih, yang wei-chun, shen chang-jung, hsu pin-chou, hsieh pei-yi, hsieh hsin-ho, pan yu-hung, kuo lu, yao chin, hsieh hua, chiao pei-hsin, shih shao-hua, lu ying, chang shih-cheng, wang shih-yen, chung fu-hsiang, chou pei-yuan and wu ching-tung, and leading members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune li chiu-ling and kuo shou-neng.

present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china,

Speech by Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1972)

following is full text of the speech by ambassador nguyen van quang at the reception he gave here this evening, marking the third anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam:

respected premier chou en-lai,

respected vice-chairman yeh chien-ying,

respected comrade chang chun-chiao,

respected vice-premier li hsien-nien,

respected other leading comrades of the chinese party and government,

respected special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests,

respected ambassador ngo thuyen,

respected ambassadors, charges d'affaires and mesdames,

respected comrades and friends,

i have the pleasure of expressing my warm welcome and sincere thanks to premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying, comrade chang chun-chiao, vice-premier li hsien-nien and other leading comrades of the chinese party

and government, to special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests, to all your excellencies ambassadors, charges d'affaires and mesdames, to all other foreign guests, comrades and friends for kindly attending our banquet offered on the occasion of the third anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

dear comrades and friends,

three years ago, the p.r.g. r.s.v.n. was given birth so as to respond to the eager needs of the revolution in south viet nam.

since then, assuming the historic mission entrusted by the people, the p.r.g. r.s.v.n. has shown manifestedly its role and capacity of a genuine and legal representative of the south viet nam people. it did not cease to display efforts to strengthen and develop the front of broad national unity, the revolutionary power and the liberated zone on every respect, to mobilize the entire s.v.n. armed forces and people in the three strategic areas, namely: the woody and hilly lands, the countryside and plains and the towns to stand up with determination to fight and to win total victory over the u.s. aggressors. it has perseveringly and skilfully displayed the full effectiveness and the aggregate might of the people's war, is continuing to boost up the initiative of offensive and repeated offensives on all operational fields. it endeavours to win over ever broader and stronger sympathy and support of world public opinion and peoples and step by step frustrates every counter-revolutionary strategy of the u.s. imperialists in viet nam. it gains repeatedly big and all-sided victories and so heightens continuously its international prestige.

at present the s.v.n. armed forces and people are keeping on striving to foil the u.s. "war vietnamization" policy and the "nixon doctrine". growing-up and maturing quickly through the resounding victories of spring outset 1968, and in co-ordination with the great exploits at the beginning of 1972 recorded by the lao armed forces and people at sam thong, long chen, plain of jars, ... and by those of cambodia on highway no. 6, at phnom penh and in the southeastern area of cambodia, the south viet nam armed forces and people are launching major drives on the enemies everywhere in south viet nam and are scoring shining fresh deeds of strategic meaning.

the drive to eliminate the aggressors and achieve deserving services and the movement of mass uprisings to wrest mastership are rising like a raging storm. specially, since march 30, 1972 so far, only within one month's time of attacks and uprisings, the south viet nam armed forces and people have put out of action 5 out of 13 divisions of the puppet main forces, damaged 3 other ones, and the remaining 5 have suffered more or less losses. the liberation forces have eliminated 100,000 enemies, captured 10,000 prisoners including senior and subaltern officers, seized and destroyed quantities of weapons and ammunition including tanks, armoured vehicles and artillery pieces. this time it is noteworthy to point out that whole puppet infantry regiments or multi-battalions of armoured vehicles including their staffs have surrendered, revolted or mutinied and crossed over to the liberation ranks. many units of militia, civil guards and most part of popular defence styled by the u.s.-puppet as the pillar of their infrastructure, have disintegrated by large patches or coordinated

their actions with the mass uprisings to get rid of the grip and take mastership. the whole of quang tri province and many districts comprising their chief-towns and townships, lots of military subsectors and hundreds of villages have been liberated. the liberated zones with 2 millions people are linked with each other, they provide facilities for encircling and attacking the enemy's groups of positions, big towns and military bases. the fighting is now going on fiercely. the situation on the battlefields is everyday changing to our advantage.

this is a very heavy blow dealt to the vanity and bragging of the nixon administration about the so-called formula "(puppet) infantry plus u.s. fire and logistics", "successful war.vietnamization", "the viet nam war is decreasing to its end", "the viet nam problem is no longer a salient one for the u.s. general elections" ... our victories contribute also to smashing the foolish illusions of the nixon clique which used the maximum strength of u.s. air and naval forces to save the full bankruptcy of the "war vietnamization" strategy, the dislocation of the nguyen van thieu puppet regime, bringing about a modification in the relations of forces on the three indochinese battlefields.

dear comrades and friends,

the more the u.s. imperialists suffer heavy setbacks, the more stubborn and bellicose they become. to preserve the "war vietnamization" policy, this crumbling scheme of aggression against the three indochinese countries, the nixon administration has concentrated the most tremendous so far air and naval forces, promoted in south viet nam a genocidal, biocidal and ecocidal war to try to maintain in place the nguyen van thieu anti-popular and traitor puppet regime; they display efforts to bomb and strafe savagely populous areas, dams and dykes and many other sites of the democratic republic of viet nam, including hanoi capital and hai phong port. nixon has also arbitrarily ordered the mining and blockade of the ports of the d.r.v.n. to hinder any relations between the outside world and the d.r.v.n. and limit the aid shown by north viet nam to south viet nam. this constitutes a quite serious new aggressive step of escalation showing clearly the warmongering and bloody nature of the nixon administration. this action violates flagrantly the international law and defies insolently the socialist countries, the world peace- and justice-loving peoples, including the u.s. people. the north viet nam heroic armed forces and people have dealt deserving counter-blows to its adventurous war actions. only within one month's time they have downed more than 100 planes including ten b-52's, damaged or sunk 20 warships including their flag-ship.

the higher nixon climbs up the escalation, the more heavily he will fall. whatever may be his cruelty, stubbornness and perfidy, nixon cannot absolutely shake the iron determination of the vietnamese people who are resolved to fight until the "yanks quit and the quislings topple", to "liberate south viet nam, defend north viet nam and proceed towards the peaceful reunification of the country".

dear comrades and friends,

the victories recorded by the south viet nam people in the past three years were those of the correct and accurate anti-u.s. for national salvation line of the s.v.n. national front for liberation and the p.r.g. r.s.v.n., those of the might of unity, of determination to fight and

to win of 37 million vietnamese people, those of the spirit "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom "taught by venerated president ho chi minh, and those of the unbreakable solidarity of the people of the three indochinese countries against u.s. aggression. we highly appreciate the sympathy, assistance and help shown by friends from all the continents to the just struggle of the vietnamese people and their strong condemnation of nixon's new step of escalation.

on this occasion, on behalf of the s.v.n. people, of the national liberation front and p.r.g. r.s.v.n., we manifest our sincere thanks to the brother peoples and governments of socialist countries, to the peace- and justice-loving peoples and governments in the world. we express our thanks to the u.s. people and political circles for striving to stop nixon's bloody hands and for supporting our just struggle. specially we address our thanks and admiration to the cambodian armed forces and people under the leadership of the united national front and the royal government of cambodia, headed by chief of state samdech norodom sihanouk, to the lao armed forces and people under the leadership of the patriotic front of laos presided over by prince souphanouvong who are establishing brilliant feats, and united in the struggle with the s.v.n. armed forces and people, they devotedly support and help our cause against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the s.v.n. people stand invariably as a faithful member of the great family of the indochinese countries, in the common fight and common victory.

dear comrades and friends,

in their long fight against aggression, the vietnamese people in general and the svn people in particular enjoy always from the chinese c.p., government and 700 million brother people a strong support and a big, precious and effective aid. we find in them the feelings of brotherly neighbourhood, the sentiments between the rear and the front. recently facing the nixon administration's most serious war escalation, in its may 11, 1972 statement, the government of the people's republic of china has clearly pointed out: "... so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its war of aggression against viet nam, and no matter what forms the war may assume, whether it is fought by the united states itself or by using its puppets and whether fought by ground forces or air and naval forces, we will resolutely support and assist the vietnamese people in their war of resistance to the end till final victory". this statement has most greatly stimulated our s.v.n. armed forces and people, who are determined to defeat the u.s. aggressors completely.

once again, i would like to express sincerely in the name of the south viet nam people, the n.f.l. and the prg rsvn our deep thanks for the invariable attitude of chairman mao, of the chinese c.p., government and brother people towards our just cause against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the s.v.n. people, while struggling, rejoice deeply and with enthusiasm over the big and all-sided results recorded by the brother chinese people in the country building and strengthening, we regard them as ours. we sincerely wish the heroic chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese c.p. headed by venerated chairman mao, many more brilliant victories in the fulfilment of the 4th

five-year plan of building a powerful p.r.c., and more worthy contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world people.

dear comrades and friends,

the special war, the local war, the war vietnamization are all but u.s. aggressive war. the u.s. imperialists have suffered setbacks in the "special war", "the local war" and are met with great defeats on the three indochinese battlefields, but they remain still very stubborn, perfidious and bellicose. they do not refrain yet from their aggressive designs against south viet nam. they are intensifying and recklessly carrying out the war escalation more higher than ever on both the two zones of viet nam. they try to wrest a military victory and unilaterally stop the paris conference sine die. they proceed to the bombing and strafing of north viet nam and to the blockade of the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam. they are insolently challenging the vietnamese and world people.

the vietnamese people doubtlessly do not fear. the south viet nam armed forces and people rejoice deeply over the victories recorded by their northern counterparts and are resolved to hold to their pledge: should the u.s. aggressors strike one at north viet nam, we would riposte heavily 5 or 10 times more. we are determined to overcome any difficulties and sacrifices to foil completely the "war vietnamization" and the "nixon doctrine".

the vietnamese people cherish earnestly peace, but it should be peace in genuine independence and freedom, and not peace in the nixon's way.

the honourable outcome for the u.s. imperialists is to accept our 7-point proposal, the 2 key points which have been elaborated further by the p.r.g. r.s.v.n. the u.s. imperialists should resume seriously the discussions at the paris conference, end the escalation of bombing and the blockade of the ports of north viet nam. besides, there is no other way. the january 25, 1972 eight points put forth by nixon are only a bluff.

nixon must not believe that the u.s. highest war escalation could stop the aid by north to south viet nam, and cut off the kith and kin feelings of the vietnamese people. imbued with president ho chi minh's teachings: "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom", "we would rather sacrifice everything than lose our country and be slaved", the south viet nam armed forces and people are carrying out the april 15, 1972 appeal published by the national front for liberation and the p.r.g. r.s.v.n., together with their counterparts of north viet nam. they develop to the utmost the revolutionary heroism, promote further the initiative of offensive and insurrection, strike hard, strike repeatedly until reaching their objective: to liberate the south, defend socialist north viet nam and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

together with people of the whole country, the south viet nam people, faithful to the joint statement of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, pledge themselves to stand side by side with the brother armed forces and people of laos and cambodia, to fight and expel the u.s. aggressors out of the indochinese peninsula, contributing to the defence of peace in asia and the world.

dear comrades and friends,

our struggle will be long, hard and fierce. but we are winning victory, the situation of the war is changing in our favour and more and more in our favour. the vietnamese people have an iron determination, an inextinguishable potential to persevere in a protracted war. justice stands on our side. the whole world is supporting us and condemning the u.s. aggressors.

viet nam is bound to win exclamation the people of the three indochinese countries are bound to win exclamation

the u.s. imperialists are bound to be defeated exclamation

once again we renew to our today's guests our thanks and propose you to raise a toast:

- to the everlasting friendship and militant solidarity between viet nam and china.
- to the perfect health and long life of chairman mao,
- to the health of acting chairman tung pi-wu,
- to the health of premier chou en-lai,
- to the health of vice-chairman yeh chien-ying,
- to the health of comrade chang chun-chiao,
- to the health of vice-premier li hsien-nien,
- to the health of other leading comrades of the chinese party and government,
- to the health of special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests,
- to the health of ambassador ngo thuyen,
- to the health of the excellencies ambassadors, charges d'affaires and mesdames, and
- to the health of all comrades and friends present exclamation

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by comrade yeh chien-ying at the reception given here this evening by nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, to mark the third anniversary of the founding of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government:

respected ambassador nguyen van quang,

respected ambassador ngo thuyen,

respected vice-minister ly ban,

respected your excellency special envoy ieng sary,

comrades and friends,

today is the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. with great elation, we join our vietnamese comrades-in-arms in celebrating this glorious day. first of all, please allow me, on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, to express the warmest congratulations to the south viet nam national front for liberation, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the fraternal south vietnamese armed forces and people who are fighting valiantly at the front of resistance to u.s. aggression exclamation

the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the truly lawful government representing the interests of the south vietnamese people. its birth marked the advance of the south vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to a new historical stage. in the past three years, under the staunch leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the south vietnamese armed forces and people have waged fierce battles with dauntless heroism and an unyielding militant spirit against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys, again and again frustrated the military adventures and smashed the political schemes of the enemy and won splendid victories on the military, political and diplomatic fronts.

on this brilliant day, we are glad to see that the situation today of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is more favourable than ever. the large-scale offensive launched by the south vietnamese armed forces and people in late march this year is continuing to develop vigorously. good tidings of victory have poured in from the whole theatre of south viet nam, from quang tri and thua thien south of the demilitarized zone to the binh long-tay ninh area near saigon, and from the central highlands to the mekong delta. the mighty offensive of the south vietnamese armed forces and people has landed the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys in utter chaos. the victorious battles of the south vietnamese armed forces and people have exploded the american hoax that vietnamization is winning and vividly demonstrated to the whole world that even fully u.s.-equipped south vietnamese puppet troops, plus u.s. air and naval support, are no match for the south vietnamese people. like the strategies of "special warfare" and "local war" of the past, the u.s. "vietnamization" programme will surely go completely bankrupt.

the chinese people warmly hail the great victories won by the vietnamese people and sincerely wish them new and still greater victories in their future struggle.

at present, u.s. imperialism beset with difficulties both at home and abroad is still unwilling to quit its positions of aggression in indochina and is putting up a desperate struggle in a thousand and one ways. the u.s. government has not only completely resumed its air and naval raids against the democratic republic of viet nam, but also brazenly resorted to a series of new acts of aggression such as the mining of the ports in the vain hope that the vietnamese people would thus be forced to stop fighting and submit to the united states.

however, the vietnamese people are a heroic people tempered by protracted wars. they hold high president ho chi minh's banner of "firm resolve to fight and to win." they have rich experience in coping with the enemy's military blackmail and political deception. they have the strong will to defeat the enemy and confidence in a sure victory, and no brute force or treacherous intrigue can make them depart from the road of struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. when recently u.s. imperialism began its massive war escalation, the north vietnamese people put forward the resounding slogan of "every factory, building site, state farm, co-operative, public organ, school and street should be a trench", and the south vietnamese people made the iron vow that "every criminal act committed by the u.s. against the north will meet with riposte five or ten times harder from the south viet nam armed forces and people." no matter what military adventures u.s. imperialism may undertake, it cannot save itself from its doomed defeat, but will only meet with still stronger resistance from the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples and end up even more dismally. we are firmly convinced: victory will surely belong to the heroic vietnamese people exclamation victory will surely belong to the heroic indochinese peoples exclamation

comrades and friends,

the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples is an important component part of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world. by your victories you have greatly inspired and supported all the oppressed nations and peoples in their strugggle for liberation, and set a brilliant example for and made valuable contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people of the whole world. all revolutionary people are on your side and support your struggle whole-heartedly. following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people are determined to do their utmost in giving all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese people and all the indocninese peoples in carrying their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to the end. this stand of ours is unswerving. no matter what happens, the chinese people will always unite together, fight together and win victory together with the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia.

now i propose a toast

to the great victories of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great victories of the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese people and the three indochinese peoples,

to the health of president nguyen huu tho,

to the health of president huynh tan phat,

to the health of ambassador nguyen van quang,

to the health of ambassador ngo thuyen,

to the health of vice-minister ly ban,

to the health of his excellency ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union and the national united front of cambodia, and the ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia present,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Peking Photo Exhibition Marks Anniversary of RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1972)

a photograph exhibition in celebration of the third anniversary of the establishment of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam opened here today.

the exhibition is jointly sponsored by the china-viet nam friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. the exhibits, consisting of 116 photographs, are on show in the display cases in wangfuching street in the city's downtown area.

the photos record stirring scenes showing how the armymen and civilians of south viet nam, under the staunch leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government, are displaying the revolutionary spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win" and valiantly striking at the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs, winning one victory after another in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the photos highlight the determination of the south vietnamese people to unite closely and fight shoulder to shoulder with their compatriots in the north and the armymen and civilians of laos and cambodia.

the exhibits also show how the armymen and people in north viet nam, warmly responding to the call of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, are fighting valiantly while engaging in production to support their compatriots in the south in striking at the u.s. aggressors.

some of the exhibits portray the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam. among them is a photo showing chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, warmly shaking hands with nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central

committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government.
on display are also snapshots taken at a rally held by peking workers, in response to chairman mao's call, to support the vietnamese people in carrying their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

the exhibition has been warmly welcomed by the visitors in the chinese capital.

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REVOLUTIONARY ART AND LITERATURE

Revolutionary Literature and Art Must Consciously Serve the Correct Line of the Party

by

Fu Wen (傅文)
Political Department, PLA Foochow Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 5, 1972)

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in his "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art": "The question of 'For whom?' is a fundamental question and one of principle." For several decades the struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for literature and art has always been waged around this fundamental question of principle. The focal point of the struggle--including the struggle against the literature of national betrayal which had as its slogan "Literature of national defense" and which was sponsored by the "Four Scoundrels" in the thirties, the struggle in the forties against "the literature of exposure" represented by Chou Yang, Wang Shih-wei, Ting Ling and others, and then after the nationwide liberation the criticism against reactionary movies "Story of Wu Hsün" and "Secret Story of the Manchu Court," the criticism against the subjective idealism of Hu Shih and his school, the struggle against the counter-revolutionary clique of Hu Feng, the struggle against the bourgeois Rightists, the criticism against the reactionary historical play "Dismissal of Hai Jui From Office," and right down to the general liquidation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art of Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang in the great proletarian cultural revolution--has been the question of "For whom?"

I

The question of whom does literature and art serve is in the final analysis a question of which class and which political line does literature and art serve. Literature and art serves either the correct political line of the proletariat or the reactionary political line of the bourgeoisie. Literature and art that transcends class is non-existent, and so is literature and art that transcends the political line. This is because not only the class struggle in society must necessarily be reflected in the two lines within the Party, but class struggle and line struggle must also inevitably be reflected first of all on the ideological and cultural fronts. Different classes and different political lines demand different kinds of literature and art as their own instruments of public opinion. Struggle in literature and art is an important inalienable part of class struggle and line struggle. The principle of the class character and partisan character of literature and art is in fact the question of which class and which political line does literature and art serve.

When there is a particular class, there will be that particular kind of literature and art to serve it. That was pointed out by Chairman Mao in his "Talks" long ago. Similarly when there is a particular political line, there will be that particular kind of literature and art to serve it. This has been borne out by historical facts.

When in the thirties Wang Ming pushed a "Left" and Right opportunist line, the "Four Scoundrels" at first produced "Revival" and such poisonous weeds which advertised flying meetings and agitated for armed attacks on major cities and general strikes in urban centers, to serve Wang Ming's "Leftist" blind adventurism. Then they also produced "Sai Chin Hua," "Death of Li Hsiu-ch'eng" and such so-called "national defense literature" which sang the praise of collaborationists and traitors, to serve his Rightist capitulationism.

After the inauguration of the People's Republic, following the promotion in the political sphere of "Left" and Right opportunist lines of all kinds and descriptions by Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i, and swindlers of the same kind, such poisonous weeds as "Turbulent Waves of Hungho," "Angry Waves," "Dismissal of Hai Jui From Office," "Prairie Fire" and others, which served to erect monuments to them, appearing with fanfare in close succession in the literary sphere.

Revolutionary literature and art which serves the correct line of the Party must necessarily represent the class interests of the proletariat and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. Outstanding representative works of this kind are the fighting satirical essays of Lu Hsün's late period and the revolutionary model plays fostered by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing. History draws this conclusion: Different literature and art serves different classes and different political lines.

Starting from their unmentionable criminal aims, Chou Yang and his gang energetically obliterated the class content and the boundary lines of the

political line of literature and art, viciously attacking the brilliant question of "For whom?" in Chairman Mao's "Talks," a question which they said was out of date. They said preposterously, "This is different from the time of the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art--it is now more broadly based." They cried, "Don't drag questions of art into politics" or "Place everything on the plane of line." They called for transcending classes because they wanted to cover up their class essence that made them serve the bourgeoisie. They also advocated transcending the political line because they wanted to cover up their reactionary political character that served the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

In this respect what should all the more rouse our vigilance is that whenever at critical moments the proletarian revolutionary line launched fierce counter-attacks against "Left" and Right opportunist lines, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type would always rush out to make compromise and reconciliation, crying, "There should be a truce" and "great modesty," and even asserting preposterously, "The possibility of our being toppled by landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, Rightists, and demons and monsters is very remote today, and launching of criticism against representatives of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line cannot take the place of criticism against wrong ideas and wrong lines within our own revolutionary ranks," etc.

The class enemies so energetically confuse the class fronts and the boundary between the two lines within the Party because they want to paralyze the will of the revolutionary people to fight. This is a special means of struggle by which they deal with the proletariat. In fact, when they were "encircling and attacking" Lu Hsün, persecuting the comrades who served the correct line, and directing the "Four Scoundrels" and other vermin to produce various poisonous weeds in the service of their reactionary political line, they never talked about compromise, but gnashing their teeth, attacked the proletariat with frenzy. It was only when they were in a disadvantageous position that they would present various doctrines of reconciliation, so they might conserve their strength and cover their retreat for the sake of their own survival.

On the question of line and principle there can be no room for reconciliation. This should be grasped without letting go. There must be no concession whatsoever, and still less "great modesty." Whether on the political front or the ideological and cultural fronts, we must resolutely maintain the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint of class struggle and line struggle, and thoroughly draw a line of demarcation with the anti-Marxist-Leninist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type that obliterates and reconciles class struggle and line struggle. We must not be deceived.

II

The line determines everything. It is the line alone which represents class interests and determines the nature of literature and art. Different lines make the object and content of the purpose of literature and art different.

Literature and art serves a particular class and a particular political line. So far as revolutionary literature and art is concerned, it must consciously and wholeheartedly serve the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the political line of the proletariat.

Service for the workers, peasants and soldiers is completely identical with service for the political line of the proletariat. Only under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian political line will it be possible to follow firmly the orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and only by wholeheartedly establishing the thought of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers will it be possible to implement more voluntarily Chairman Mao's proletarian political line. All revolutionary literary and art workers who truly want to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers must take up the weapon of literature and art, contribute their due toward the promotion of Chairman Mao's proletarian political line and provide graphic teaching material, which is correct and rich in content and flexible and diversified in form, for the education in ideology and political line that is being conducted in depth among the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the revolutionary model plays fostered by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing have portrayed with incomparably profound proletarian feeling the heroic image of the workers, peasants and soldiers guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Fervently they sing the praise of the great victory won by our great Party, great people, and great Army under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and they correctly reflect the line struggle and earnestly propagate the correct line. They are outstanding examples of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art and models to be studied by our revolutionary literary and art workers.

On the other hand, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang, and other swindlers of the same kind were extremely afraid of and hostile to Chairman Mao's literary and art line. They cried frenziedly, "This question must be considered: What exactly is Chairman Mao's line for literature and art, and is it right?" To oppose making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and the political line of the proletariat, they declared preposterously that "the working class should not be sectarian and must not write only about workers and peasants," that "the bourgeoisie and even enemy agents might be portrayed," that "it is permissible to serve even the bourgeoisie," etc.

These reactionary outcries utterly exposed the hypocrisy of their "all-people literature" that was "for the whole nation," "for all mankind," and "for the service of all men without exception." What they called "the whole nation" was only a small handful of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists; what they called "all mankind" was only a synonym for imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries; and what they called "all-people literature and art" was but a reprint of the "all-people Party" and "all-people State" of the revisionists.

It was quite clear that the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, and other swindlers of the same kind represented the interests of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries as well as those of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. It represented a counter-current against history. What they wanted was to change the color of our Party and our State by changing the proletarian line and policy of our Party. From the "national defense literature" of the thirties to the "all-people literature and art" of the sixties of Chou Yang and his gang, from "Sai Chin Hua," "Death of Li Hsiu-ch'eng" and "Song of Beauties" to "Hsieh Yao-huan," "Dismissal of Hai Jui From Office," "Revolutionary Family," and "Chiangnan of the North Country" there ran just such a black line serving the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i as well as the imperialists, revisionists, reactionaries and landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, and Rightists.

Some of the poisonous weeds they produced freely altered history and erected monuments to the bourgeois ambitionists and schemers who had infiltrated the Party, others distorted and defaced the image of the workers, peasants and soldiers under the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, while energetically embellishing the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, and Rightists and whitewashing the collaborationists and traitors, and still others advocated restoration of capitalism, lending a helping hand to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and committing serious crimes against the proletariat and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

But like all reactionary classes who in the end cannot escape the fate of being overthrown, all reactionary literature and art that serves the reactionary classes and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line will in the end be tossed into the garbage dump of history together with its masters.

The history of the violent struggle of the two classes and two lines in the sphere of literary and art tells us from its positive and negative aspects that the question of which line literature and art serves is an important question of principle that is of decisive significance. It is possible to concretely serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and win their support if the line is correct. If the line is wrong, literature and art will serve imperialism, revisionism, reaction, as well as landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists instead. The more effort is exerted, the greater will be the damage to the people. Moreover, literature and art will eventually be spurned by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

"The line is the key link. When that is upheld, everything will fall into place." In doing literary and art work, as in doing all other work on other fronts, it is only by grasping the key link of line that we can grasp the orientation, the essence and the principal contradictions, and the question of "For whom?" can be radically settled. In trying to find out whether a literary and art worker or a literary and art work serves the workers, peasants and soldiers or the landlords, rich peasants, counter-

revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, whether he serves socialism or capitalism, and whether he serves proletarian politics or bourgeois politics, it is necessary only to see on which line he stands and which line he serves, and everything will be clear.

III

To many literary and art workers who are intellectuals, complete settlement of the question of "For whom?" is not a light and easy matter. Chairman Mao teaches us: We literary and art workers "must shift their standpoint gradually, in the course of going deep to the worker-peasant-soldier masses, going deep into practical struggle, and studying Marxism and society, to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers and the proletariat." This is the basic way by which our literary and art workers may thoroughly settle the question of "For whom?"

Is it firm insistence on two "going deep" (going deep to the worker-peasant-soldier masses and going deep into practical struggle) and two "study" (study of Marxism and study of society), or is it opposition to the two "going deep" and two "study"? This is yet another important watershed dividing Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line from the anti-Marxist-Leninist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

According to Chairman Mao's teaching, it is possible to reflect in literature and art correctly and vividly the great achievements made by the worker-peasant-soldier masses in class struggle and line struggle and then to make it serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and the proletarian political line only by joining in the practice of the three major revolutions of the workers, peasants and soldiers, by making them teachers, and by receiving re-education from them.

Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang did exactly the opposite. Since they opposed making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, they necessarily had to oppose the literary and art workers taking the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers. They said preposterously that even without going to the workers, peasants and soldiers, "It is still possible to integrate oneself with them, because integration may take many forms" and that "It is necessary to persevere for ten years even if neglected and under conditions of extreme deprivation, and to dare to live uncared for and in solitude." They had only one object, and that was to closet literary and art workers in tall towers and vast mansions and, by means of "cultivation behind closed doors," transform them comfortably into "spiritual aristocrats" of the bourgeoisie who would serve as trumpeters for their counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang on the one hand maliciously attacked the policy of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers, calling it "reform through labor in disguise," and on the other hand vigorously advocated a "transcendental" doctrine of creation, in other words the theory of "special genius," the theory of "inspiration," and the assertion that "all who have achieved great deeds and great scholarship in ancient and modern

history must have passed through three different phases." This reactionary stand of theirs, which made them extremely hostile to labor and to workers, peasants and soldiers and to see themselves as aristocrats, "special geniuses" and "super geniuses" riding on the backs of "the lowly people," nakedly revealed their ugly character that was opposed to the workers and peasants and therefore also opposed to revolution.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "To find out whether one is a false or true Marxist, it is necessary only to look at his relations with the broad worker-peasant masses and everything will be clear. This is the only standard of discrimination, there is no other standard." Every one of our literary and art workers must resolutely follow Chairman Mao's orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and firmly insist on taking the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers indicated by Chairman Mao.

According to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, literature and art must serve the political line of the proletariat and correctly represent the great victory won by the broad worker-peasant masses under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This requires literary and art workers to have a high degree of awareness of class struggle and line struggle and the ability to use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought like a telescope or microscope in guiding our observation of class struggle and line struggle. This in turn requires all to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought hard so as to raise their consciousness of serving the correct line of the proletariat and increase their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and to resist swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i. These are the basic indications to show whether a literary and art worker can stand on the side of the correct line, correctly reflect the line struggle, propagate the correct line, and serve the political line of the proletariat.

Since Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang opposed literature and art serving the correct line of the proletariat, they had to necessarily oppose, resist, interfere with and sabotage the effort of literary and art workers to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. They were extremely hostile to the placing of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything, saying that this was "enough to throw one into a fit. They incited literary and art workers to "depart from the established rules and repudiate the Way," saying preposterously that "it is possible to truthfully reflect life" "even without a Marxist world outlook." Their object in doing all this was to make it impossible for the literary and art workers to distinguish true Marxism from false Marxism and the correct political line of the proletariat from the reactionary political line of the bourgeoisie, so they might realize their pet dream of restoring capitalism. Their object was extremely treacherous and vicious.

Regarding the question of firm insistence on study of Marxism-Leninism or opposition to the study of Marxism-Leninism, the history of the two-line struggle teaches us from both positive and negative aspects that it is necessary to eliminate utterly all interference from swindlers of the Liu

Shao-ch'i type in their effort to sabotage the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and firmly persevere in the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only by so doing will it be possible to see clearly, stand firm, and make accurate representations, and will it be truly possible to serve the correct political line of the proletariat. Otherwise, one may be deceived and wittingly or unwittingly serve the erroneous line.

The revolution is advancing, and history is beckoning us. Let us rally closely around the banner of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and, in the course of going deep into the worker-peasant-soldier masses and into practical struggle and in the course of studying Marxism and society, ceaselessly raise the consciousness of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the political line of the proletariat, so as to produce more good works of literature and art that serves the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the political line of proletariat!

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee of A Certain Regiment Stationed in Peking Regularly Goes Deep into the Basic Level To Conduct Investigation and Study and Insists on Proceeding from Reality in Developing Penetrating Line Education

- This effectively raises the consciousness of the commanders and fighters in line struggle and invigorates various work in the regiment

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 4, 1972)

(NCNA June 3, 1972) The Party committee of a certain PLA regiment stationed in Peking, following Chairman Mao's teaching, "The most basic method of work which must be firmly remembered by all Communist Party members is to determine the guideline of work according to actual conditions," and insisting on proceeding from reality, regularly goes deep into the basic level to conduct investigation and study, to solve promptly problems which are discovered in line education, and to direct line education continuously in depth. This effectively raises the consciousness of the commanders and fighters in line struggle and invigorates various work in the regiment.

The Party committee of this regiment attaches great importance to the building of the basic level in the units. After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, members of the Party took the lead in reading and studying and led the entire regiment in developing line education penetratingly. In order to make this education more effective, they insisted on using the materialist theory of reflection to guide their work. First of all, they formulated plans for education on the basis of finding out the actual ideological condition in the units. In the course of enforcing the plans, they regularly went down to the basic level to conduct investigation and study, sum up experience and give instructions to the entire regiment. During the stage of penetrating development of line education, they again went down to the basic level to observe the situation and discuss problems with the cadres and fighters. It was then that they finally formulated realistic and workable measures.

Before the formulation of plans for line education in the spring of last year the regimental Party committee sent its committee member and deputy political commissar to the Fifth Company to set up trial points. This Party committee member served as company instructor for more than ten years and was therefore relatively experienced in developing political education. However, instead of working on the basis of his old experience, he followed Chairman Mao's teaching "All conclusions are produced at the end of the investigation of the situation, not at its beginning."

Upon his arrival in the company, he regularly held heart-to-heart talks with the fighters to find out about the ideological conditions. He also held symposiums with fighters, squad leaders and Party branch committee

members to listen to their proposals. He then formulated a realistic education plan on the basis of penetrating investigation and study and by concentrating the wisdom of the masses. Thus the company was able to raise the consciousness of the commanders and fighters in line struggle effectively by conducting education according to this plan.

On another occasion, in order to improve the quality of line education further, the regimental Party committee sent several committee members together with a number of cadres to ten companies to conduct investigation on the state of line education. They discovered that some of the companies were unable to combine historical struggles with current struggles skillfully in the course of education. As a result, many young fighters failed to understand class struggle and line struggle profoundly because they were born and raised under the red flag and lacked perceptual knowledge of these struggles. In the course of investigation, the regimental committee members realized that to make line education more effective they had to help the company to combine class education with line education as well as the study of historical experience with the study of actual struggles.

In the vicinity of the place where the company was stationed, there was a "Ten-Thousand Mass Grave" which was historical evidence of the massacre of our compatriots during the period of War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression by Japanese fascists and Kuomintang reactionaries. Thus the regimental Party committee members took the unit to the site and asked old guerrillas and old survivors of the "Ten-Thousand Mass Grave" to condemn the towering crimes of the Japanese imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries who acted in league with each other to massacre our people and to condemn the traitorous crimes of Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i who pushed forward a rightist capitulationist line and gravely endangered the revolution, so as to enable the commanders and fighters to understand more clearly that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was the life line of our Party and to hate even more all swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who fanatically attempted to change the line and policies of our Party and to change the socialist system of our country.

On the basis of such work, the Party committee members further guided everybody to study seriously the Party's basic line for the entire historical stage of socialism, combined the study of the history of the international Communist movement and the study of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party so as to make everybody understand more clearly that so long as there was class struggle in society, the struggle between the two lines in the Party would not come to an end, and raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

In the course of conducting realistic and penetrating investigations, members of this regimental Party committee also studied how to do a better job in conducting line education more vividly through lining up facts and discussion of truths so as to enable the cadres and fighters to distinguish in the course of realistic struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the anti-Marxist-Leninist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

Last year at the beginning of winter military training, the units repudiated the bourgeois military line pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. However, as they failed to read and study in close association with reality in the course of repudiation, some of the people failed to understand thoroughly the dialectical relation between politics and military affairs. As a result, they failed to handle the relation between political education and military training well. In the end, this weakened military training.

In view of this, the regimental Party committee held study classes for the military and political cadres on the one hand and developed penetrating education in Chairman Mao's line of Army building throughout the regiment on the other. The Party committee sent two standing committee members deep to the basic level to organize the commanders and fighters to read and study and to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation against swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. They also conducted analyses on typical examples in realistic military and political training so as to make some of the comrades understand more clearly how they should act in order to be consistent with Chairman Mao's line for Army building and what way of acting was inconsistent with Chairman Mao's line for Army building. As a result, the understanding of all the commanders and fighters in the regiment was elevated and they persevered in using Chairman Mao's thinking to command military training as well as stirred up an upsurge in military drills for the sake of revolution in spite of the severe cold.

In late autumn last year, the units studied the materialist conception of history and repudiated the idealist conception of history in combination with the singing of the "Internationale" and "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention." However, some of the companies talked much about theory but failed to do enough in associating themselves with concrete examples. At this time, one of the standing committee members of the Party committee heard that one of the companies in the Second Battalion had achieved very good results by adopting the method of "studying history under the Great Wall and conducting repudiation in association with reality." So he went to this company to study their experience, went to inspect the Great Wall together with the troops and invited local administrative personnel to tell the history of the working people's construction of the Great Wall. In association with the construction of the Great Wall, they penetratingly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," and repudiated the idealist concept of history of "heroes make history" pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and enabled everybody to receive a vivid and profound education in the materialist conception of history.

In order to enable line education to go deep continuously as the situation develops, the Party committee of this regiment regularly pays attention to overcoming the idea of "having done about enough" in line education, incessantly goes deep into the companies to investigate the new situation, studies new problems and sums up new experiences. During one period of time when members of the regiment underwent training and undertook

construction, production and other tasks at several dozen points which were scattered over a distance of more than 300 li, they regularly lived and struggled together with the masses of people. They should have taken advantage of this opportunity to conduct penetrating traditional education in learning from the people throughout the country by the Army and by the people themselves. However, line education in some of the companies failed to adapt itself to this new situation.

Upon discovering this situation, the regimental Party committee immediately helped these companies to grasp well their line education which had Chairman Mao's teaching on "PLA learning from the people of the whole country" as its principal content. A total of more than 20 study groups were sent from the regiment to the homes of the masses of people to study. They also invited several dozen advanced personalities and representatives of advanced units to make reports in the units. These activities included the invitation of old poor peasants to give talks on the history of suffering of their families during the days of the old society and on the history of their emancipation and liberation, invitation of old guerrillas to give talks on revolutionary traditions, and invitation of revolutionary committee cadres to give an account of the line struggle under the new situation. Such vivid and active education enabled them to absorb rich political nutrition from the masses of people and further raise their consciousness of line struggle.

* * *

Give Play To the Spirit of Diligent Study and Research, Advocate Thinking More and Thinking Hard

- Members of the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA Canton Command read and study seriously, lay emphasis on deep appreciation of the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in relation to work practice and through their personal experience

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 8, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, June 6, 1972) Members of the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA Canton Command, giving play to the spirit of diligent study and research in reading and study, advocate using the brain to think more and think hard, and by mastering energetically the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, have enabled better results to be scored in study and pushed forward the in-depth development of the study movement.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, this regimental Party committee has persevered in reading the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. Following the in-depth development of the study movement and by analyzing the condition, the Party committee has laid emphasis on further advocating in-depth study and research so as to be good at using the mind and even better at appreciating the spiritual essence of Marxism. Otherwise, by relying on enthusiasm alone, the activism of study could not be sustained, and the result of study would also be affected. In order to make everybody use his brain, the Party committee regularly organizes the exchange of study experience, and whenever good experience is gained, promptly sums it up for popularization.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Be good at thinking," the deputy secretary of the Party committee and regimental commander Chang Kuo-ts'ai energetically seeks to comprehend the spiritual essence of Marxism in reading. When studying Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," he concentrated on the study of the long-standing struggle between the two lines in philosophy. Centering around this question, he concentrated on studying the relevant theses of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the two lines of materialism and idealism in philosophy, criticized and repudiated the idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and further raised his ideological and political level. In his work, Chang Kuo-ts'ai maintains the Marxist theory of knowledge, pays attention to respecting objective reality in doing things, and carries out investigation and study conscientiously.

At the beginning of this year, in drawing up plans for military training, Chang Kuo-ts'ai was not satisfied with the available experience and grasp of the situation, and insisted on going deep into reality for meticulous investigation. He held forums for the battalion commanders and company leaders, went deeply also into the company units to listen extensively to the views of the cadres and fighters and acquaint himself with the

overall condition of military training in the unit, analyzed problems existing in training, and proceeding from reality, drew up a realistic and practical plan. They all agreed that advocating the spirit of diligent study and research, serious thinking, complete understanding and thorough grasping of study, with the object of obtaining a profound understanding of some basic viewpoints of Marxism and using them as a guide to revolutionary practice, had all along been the revolutionary study style advocated and indicated by Chairman Mao, and it was an honest and conscientious attitude which had to be energetically advocated before the study movement could continue to develop in depth.

This regimental Party committee, aside from strengthening leadership over the private study of the Party committee members individually, has also adopted the method of unified planning, diversified reading and collective discussion, and by grasping the key point of problems, organized one or two discussion meetings each month. If some of the problems could not be thoroughly discussed the first time, they would then be discussed over again a second time, and an effort is made to understand them thoroughly so the revolutionary theories could be used for explaining one or two actual problems.

This regimental Party committee also lays great emphasis on integrating its own work and practice, and by means of personal perception, appreciates deeply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method. A member of the Party committee went to the 5th company to grasp education in preparation against war, and the Party branch of the company unit reported to him the experience of five fighters who had conscientiously carried out the work of preparation against war by studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works. However, he saw nothing out of the ordinary in that and did not pay it much attention.

Exactly at that time, the deputy secretary of the regimental Party committee happened to come to the 5th company to acquaint himself with the condition of the education in preparation against war. When he heard the report of the Party branch, he attached great importance to the experience of the five fighters, personally looked them up for discussions, and helped them to sum up their experience further for introduction to the whole regiment so as to stimulate the implementation of the work of preparation against war in the whole regiment. This incident touched the Party committee member deeply. He thought: Why was it that although he lived among the people he had nevertheless failed to recognize this advanced experience among the masses? He studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "At present, some people have also gone to factories and the countryside, and as a result, some have reaped benefits but some have learned nothing. This involves a question of stand or attitude, that is, a question of world outlook," and realized that: In investigation and study, it is necessary to establish the materialist historical outlook of "the masses are the real heroes." If we consider ourselves to be smarter than others and place ourselves above the masses, then even though we may spend a long time among the masses, we still would not be able to discover new problems, accept new things or sum

up new experience. With reference to his own experience, Chang Kuo-ts'ai read conscientiously and felt closer to the people. In investigation and study, by consciously getting rid of the idealist spirit, seriously learning from the people and diligently transforming his own world outlook, there is a very big improvement in his style.

* * *

PHYSICAL CULTURE

Actively Develop Mass Physical Culture and Sports for All-Round Implementation of the Party's Policy in Education

by

The Revolutionary Committee of Amoy Municipal Middle School No. 6, Fukien Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 4, 1972)

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, the Party branch of our school maintains education in ideology and political line, leads the teachers, students and staff of the whole school in seriously implementing Chairman Mao's policy for educational revolution, and while carrying out moral education and intellectual education for them well, also actively develops mass physical culture and sports at the same time. At present, mass physical culture and sports in the school is developing better and better.

Carry Out Education in Ideology and Political Line, and Mobilize the Activism of the Teachers and Students To Develop Physical Culture and Sports

Following the in-depth development of the revolution in education, the Party branch of our school has regarded the development of physical culture and sports as an important thing to grasp in the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian policy on education and has put physical culture work on the agenda of the Party branch with a branch committee member assigned to take charge concurrently of this work. At the beginning when grasping physical culture work, some of the teachers were of the opinion that the development of physical culture and sports outside the school might hinder the political and ideological improvement of the students and affect the quality of the students' study. There also appeared a phenonemon among some students of slighting participation in physical training.

This situation attracted the attention of the Party branch. The Party branch called an enlarged meeting, carried out a debate on the topic of "How to deal correctly with the relationship between physical culture work and the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian policy on education," and carried out an education on ideology and political line for the teachers and students, which enabled members of the Party branch to understand correctly that whether or not it was necessary to develop physical culture and sports was an important question concerning whether or not Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education could be implemented in an all-round manner, and whether or not successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat could be trained to develop morally, intellectually and physically in an all-round manner. After the understanding of the teachers and students was raised during activity periods outside the school, they would consciously take to the play ground and actively carry out physical culture training.

The Party branch of the school, while mobilizing the activism of the teachers and students to take part in physical culture and sports, also pays attention at the same time to bringing the part of physical culture instructors into play. In light of the various problems that have appeared in the work of the physical culture instructors, the Party branch directs them to seriously read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, to get a good grasp on education in ideology and political line, and helps them to raise their awareness of line struggle. In the course of developing physical culture and sports, because some of the physical culture instructors were unable to draw a line of distinction between the two lines in education and the physical culture line, they were afraid that in grasping physical culture, they might take the old road of "placing professionalism in command" and consequently were a bit timid and hesitant in work.

The Party branch thereupon directed the physical culture instructors to study Chairman Mao's teaching of placing proletarian politics in command, criticized and repudiated such revisionist fallacies as "placing professionalism in command," and insisted that they place politics in command of physical culture work. Because of the correct understanding of the relation between political work and physical culture work, the physical culture instructors since then have been shouldering their work actively and have developed various types of physical culture activities. In physical culture activities outside the school, they have let the representatives of school teams play their hardcore role to the full by applying the method of "officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers, and soldiers teach one another" to overcome difficulties caused by the shortage of physical culture instructors. They have also actively thought up means to organize the teachers and students to fill the level fields for basket ball and volley ball, enlarge the play ground, set up horizontal and parallel bars, repair and fix damaged equipment and take the road of simplicity for the sake of expediency to stimulate the development of physical culture and sports.

Deal Correctly with the Relationship Between Popularization and the Raising of Standards and Actively Develop Mass Physical Culture and Sports

Should physical culture work in the school be directed toward the broad masses of teachers and students or toward the grasping of the physical culture training of a minority for the cultivation of "vanguards"? That is a question which must first be solved in physical culture work in the school. In the development of physical culture and sports, some of the physical culture instructors were unable to deal correctly with the relationship between popularization,and the raising of standards, and the Party branch had on two occasions directed the physical culture instructors to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching "The raising of standards is based on popularization, while popularization is guided by the raising of standards" and criticized the mistakes of "technique first," "placing gain and fame in command," grasping of "vanguards" only without grasping popularization, and implementing the revisionist line in education, which enabled them to realize that physical culture work in the school should be directed toward

the teachers, students and staff of the whole school. In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, they have actively developed mass physical culture and sports in the whole school. They have grasped work mainly in the following quarters.

1. Vigorously popularize the new broadcast callisthenics.

After the draft program of new broadcast callisthenics was announced, the physical culture instructors immediately organized the teachers, students and staff of the whole school to make use of activity periods and physical culture lessons outside the school for the popularization of the new broadcast callisthenics. For the past several years, the teachers, students and staff of our school have maintained doing broadcast callisthenics daily with fine results, and that has given an impetus to the development of mass physical culture and sports.

2. Seriously attend physical culture course well.

By means of study, the physical culture instructors have, on the basis of the need of the students, written some teaching material for physical culture by themselves to enrich the content of classroom teaching. As for some basic movement which must be explained to be understood, they have organized the students to practice them repeatedly. For the past several years, apart from carrying out such type of training as marching in formation, grouping and grenade throwing, they have taught many sports such as basketball, volleyball, high jump, broad jump, shot-putt, wooden horse, sprinting and racing, horizontal and parallel bars, by means of which the activism of the students to attend physical culture lessons well is mobilized and that has enabled the quality of instruction to keep improving and achieving better results.

3. Develop regular mass physical culture activities outside the school.

We have considered the development of physical culture activities outside the school an important part of the content for the all-round development of the proletarian policy in education and arranged physical culture activities for the teachers and students in a well-led, well-organized and well-planned manner, and succeeded in fixing the time, the grades and the items. Under the organization of the physical culture instructors, many small and diversified sport items are held separately in connection with the content of teaching. The school also holds a physical culture and sports game once a year. The development of such physical culture and sports has built up the physique of the students and stimulated their development morally, intellectually and physically.

4. Organize physical culture and athletic teams of many kinds.

On the basis of popularization of mass physical culture and sports, the school has since last year organized 11 boys' and girls' athletic teams concerned with six events, i.e., basketball, volleyball, football, table-tennis, field and track, and gymnastics. By training diligently for the revolution,

students taking part in these athletic teams have obtained better results. Since last year, three members of the girls' table-tennis team have been playing as municipal representatives in provincial games, one has come in second in the singles event and another is representing the province in elimination matches for a berth on the national youth table-tennis team. Six players of the basketball team are representing the municipality in provincial games, and two players of the football team are representing the province in national games. Six members of the field and track team and basketball team are representing the municipality in provincial games, and they have even sent a player to the provincial volleyball team.

The organization and training of physical culture and athletic teams is for the sake of fostering a large number of hardcore elements for the in-depth development of mass physical culture and sports in the whole school. Students participating on the athletic teams are playing the roles of "young instructors" and "young coaches" in organizing the development of physical culture and sports of students of the classes and grades and in further pushing forward the development of physical culture and sports in the whole school.

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Develop Athletic Activities Extensively According to Local Conditions

- Commanders and fighters of a certain unit stationed in Canton actively take part in athletic training and increase the fighting power of the troops

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 5, 1972)

(NCNA Canton, June 3, 1972) In order to improve the health of the cadres and fighters incessantly and to increase the fighting power of the troops, the Party committee of a certain PLA unit stationed in Canton, following Chairman Mao's instructions, "Develop athletic activities to improve the health of the people," has extensively developed athletic activities in the unit according to local conditions in combination with the tasks being performed by the unit.

This unit has always paid attention to developing the tradition of our Army and has always attached great importance to the development of athletic activities in the past. Later, as a result of the interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, it slackened its leadership over athletic work for a period of time.

Then, in the course of conducting education in ideology and the political line, members of the Party committee of the unit reviewed Chairman Mao's instructions, "Develop athletic activities to improve the health of the people," and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. They also seriously summed up the experience of the troops in tactical exercises. Everybody thought many facts proved that development of athletic activities among the troops was an important question directly concerned with the improvement of their fighting strength.

The Party committee assigned two of its members to assume the responsibility of establishing an athletic assistance group to strengthen leadership over athletic activities. In the meantime, leaderships and cadres at various levels were also asked to take part in such activities as well as take the lead in developing them. Furthermore, the Party committee also decided to set up athletic training classes in military training teams to train athletic backbones for the companies. At present this unit has stirred up an upsurge in which everybody take part in athletic training. This company has now popularized such sports as gymnastics, basketball, badminton, table tennis, pole climbing, horizontal bar and some of the track and field events.

In the course of developing athletic activities, this unit pays attention to combining spare-time athletic activities with training, construction, production and other tasks which the unit undertakes. It insists on bringing about realistic results and adopted the method of popularizing small-scale, spare-time and diversified sports which could be

developed wherever the troops were. When the troops were carrying out missions away from the unit in a scattered manner, the fighters made use of locally available materials to make athletic equipment themselves. When they were carrying out missions in mountain areas, they developed such activities as mountain climbing. When a company was engaged in production, the troops made use of rest periods to engage in such athletic activities as gymnastics, tug-of-war, running, etc., in the fields.

In the meantime, they also systematically developed various athletic activities according to the nature of military training during various periods: During target practice training, they organized the companies to practice pole climbing, horizontal bar and weight-lifting to make the arms of the commanders and fighters stronger. When they studied tactical subjects, they organized the companies for high jumps, broad jumps and balancing on bars, etc., so as to increase the cross-country march ability of the commanders and fighters. Before bivouac training, they extensively organized the troops to engage in long distance runs, tug-of-war and basketball matches, etc., to increase the physical stamina of the commanders and fighters.

Various athletic activities temper not only the bodies but also the revolutionary will of the commanders and fighters as well as cultivate their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and develop their fighting style of "Be united, alert, earnest, and lively." This increases the fighting power of the troops in various aspects. Not long ago, they went through a course of a thousand-li bivouac training. During a forced march, the cadres and fighters showed their strength and high spirit. As a result,they accomplished the mission triumphantly after crossing mountains and rivers, defying a continuous downpour.

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MODEL PARTY SECRETARY

Outstanding Party Secretary in Hilly South China Hsien

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jun. 8, 1972)

a leading cadre of a south china county is praised as a pace-setter in guiding the people in transforming the hilly area by self-reliance and hard struggle.

he is liu chang-chuan, secretary of the party committee of hsilin county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. tremendous changes have been made since he started work there in early 1967.

situated in a remote area bordering yunnan and kweichow provinces, hsilin had low grain output and difficult communications due to the pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

when liu chang-chuan came, he was told: "hsilin is a difficult area. you always have to climb mountains when you go out and there is not a mile of flat farmland." he responded: "difficult natural conditions are not to be feared. all difficulties can be surmounted if we firmly implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and rely on the masses".

but he was then not familiar with local conditions and did not know where to start. so he and some other cadres took their bed rolls and travelled to a dozen production brigades in three communes to make investigations and study. covering over 400 kilometres, they found some places where land could be reclaimed or afforested or made into grazing grounds. they also found some valleys where reservoirs and small hydraulic power stations could be built if dams were erected. he told his comrades: "having steep mountains and deep rivers, hsilin gives us plenty of room to develop our talent."

liu chang-chuan and his comrades were inspired by the great changes in the pingchai production team. three years earlier the team had lacked water for irrigation, its hills were barren, its grain output was as low as 2.2 tons per hectare and all the peasants lived in poor cottages. now its hills were covered with pine, tung oil and tea oil trees and bamboo. three irrigation canals with a total length of five kilometres had been dug around the hills. wasteland had been reclaimed, good harvests reaped and all the peasants lived in new tile-roofed houses. leader of the production team told liu chang-chuan that the most important thing which brought about this change was chairman mao's great call to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture. inspired by the call, the peasants and cadres had set out with strong determination to remake nature. "if a poor land like pingchai can make such a big progress, why can't the whole hsilin county?" liu thought.

he publicized among the cadres and people pingchai's achievements and always stressed the great potential

which could be tapped in building the county. he proposed that education in political line and ideology be carried out among the masses and cadres based on a discussion of hsilin's past, present and future and a programme to improve the hilly area be worked out.

leading members of the county revolutionary committee held two divergent views. some held that irrigation projects were the key link in raising agricultural production. they proposed that a mass movement to build irrigation works be launched and all the available manpower and material be used. others held that since hsilin was a vast mountainous area with very difficult communications, building highways was urgent. the highways would then facilitate construction of irrigation works. so, while building irrigation projects, a certain amount of manpower should be allocated to building the highways. after heated discussion, liu suggested that the decision be postponed until after all the leading members had gone down to make investigations and study. the cadres went to six communes where they asked the opinions of the peasants. many peasants said that it would be very difficult to build irrigation works without a highway since everything would have to be carried on pack animals or by people. after the investigation, the county revolutionary committee reached the unanimous decision to build the highways while the irrigation projects were underway.

within six months, the people of the county had built three highways with a total length of 250 kilometres, linking all the communes and over half of the production brigades. two medium-sized reservoirs and 256 small irrigation projects were completed in the course of one winter and the next spring. this brought an additional 420 hectares of farmland under irrigation. besides, over 250 hectares of wasteland were reclaimed. grain output in 1971 was 40 per cent more than in 1970. the county has had surplus grain since 1970.

liu chang-chuan was a farmhand in the old society. he joined revolution in 1949 and has been cited for his outstanding work on more than 30 occasions. he always works in a down-to-earth way and gives leadership by example. he has made the rounds of all the communes and 90 per cent of production brigades. sometimes he covers a hundred kilometres of mountain roads to gain first-hand information. wherever he goes, he is one with peasants, joining them in removing rocks, digging earth, transplanting rice seedlings and harvesting crops. he once walked 40 kilometres in a day and reached toumi village at dusk on his way to a commune. he talked with the villagers until late in the evening about road building in the area. early next morning he was at work among them.

liu chang-chuan is always willing to do hard jobs. situated in a high, cold mountain area, the yenla production brigade has miao peasants as most of its inhabitants. a ballad describing their miserable life before liberation goes like this: "surrounded by mountains, the village was often hit by drought, villagers had nine poor years out of ten, and went hungry every year." the party secretary called on cadres and peasants, inquiring about the mass movement to learn from tachai and the construction of irrigation works. the villagers wanted to reclaim mountain slopes, he was told, but could not lead water uphill for irrigation.

he initiated a study among leading members of the brigade revolutionary committee of chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard work. he said: "in pre-liberation days, we miao peasants opened many plots of land and used the slash and burn method of farming but could hardly feed ourselves. thanks to chairman mao's wise leadership, we have been emancipated. chairman mao calls on us to learn from tachai today, and we must build up our mountain village like tachai". he then led them across kuchia village 1,700 metres above sea level to look for water resourses in a multi-national autonomous county, which neighbours on theirs.

in the winter of 1968 and the spring of 1969, the peasants dug an 11-kilometre-long canal girdling the hills and built a big pump station, turning 13 hectares of terraced fields into irrigated land. the multi-national commune members in the production brigade grew double-crop rice for the first time in 1969. they opened more terraced fields afterwards. whenever possible, liu chang-chuan would go to live and work with the peasants at worksites. the production brigade reclaimed eight hectares of farmland the following year. grain output last year surpassed six tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development for the areas south of the yangtze river.

RURAL ECONOMY

China's Rural Areas Diversify Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1972)

china's rural people's communes are diversifying their economy in line with chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". this is contributing to the consolidation of their collective economy, higher income for commune members and flourishing markets.

output of the famous turfan grapes in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region is rising along with grain output. 546 hectares of vineyards have been added this year, more than in any previous year. the total acreage of vineyards in the turfan depression is now over 3,200 hectares, three times that in early post-liberation days.

grape production in turfan has rapidly developed since liberation with help from the party and state. the party branch of the wunsing production brigade in turfan county last winter led the masses in sinking wells and digging canals to plant more than 12,000 trellises on 46 hectares in the gobi desert. in addition, commune members have planted vines around their houses.

sixty per cent of the production brigades in yenshou county of heilungkiang province in northeast china are keeping bees in addition to farming. there are more

than 27,000 colonies there. the county produced 350 tons of honey last year, 90 per cent being first quality.

most of the county's mountainous areas have lime trees for apiculture. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the county have strengthened leadership over bee-raising. the county sent technical personnel to give special assistance to major bee-keeping communes and apiaries.

lungnsien county of shensi province in northwest china is developing chinese medicinal herbs while raising grain production. medicinal herbs acreage reached 200 hectares last year and more than 400 tons of medicinal herbs were collected, three times that before the cultural revolution. the acreage has doubled this year and 50 varieties are now grown as against six before.

all the production brigades have set up special teams since last spring to grow and process medicinal herbs in a scientific way. they have inter-planted medicinal herbs with grain, fruit tree, forestry or vegetables.

pucheng county, a major medicinal herbs producing centre in east china's fukien province, pays great attention to the production of medicinal herbs. now over 160 varieties are marketed as against 90 in the past. the general purchase value in the first quarter of this year was 2.4 times that of the same 1971 period.

the county communist party committee since the beginning of this year have sent cadres familiar with medicinal herbs production to the countryside to make investigations. it organized some departments to cultivate wild herbs. they have nursed more than 600,000 saplings. this not only meets their demands but also for other places.

the county also added seven kinds of herbs introduced from other places.

lac production in the lingling administrative region of hunan province is growing rapidly. lac output last year was 2.5 times that of 1970. the acreage of host trees now is 2,000 hectares, more than triple that of last year.

hilly lingling is suited for growing such trees. the commune members in 1965 began to bring in lac insects from other places. to date 102 production brigades in 33 communes in five counties are engaged in lac production.

the areas on the banks of the yangtze river in hupeh province use natural resources to breed fresh water fish. incomplete statistics from eight counties up to early-may showed that 270 million fish fry were taken from the river and nearly 100 million artificially bred.

FURS

Mink Successfully Bred in Temperate Central China

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 8, 1972)

can mink, native to cold northern china, be bred in the temperate central part of the country? an answer is provided by the experience of a central china mink farm which has reared four generations of this valuable fur-bearing animal and supplied 800 high quality pelts.

the hungtze county lakeside farm faced a host of difficulties when it got 50 minks from northern china in the summer of 1969. unable to bear the heat, some of the animals died.

the farm workers looked for guidance from chairman mao's philosophical thinking, including his statement "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience."

the use of ice to lower the temperature save the remaining minks, but was expensive.

by pooling their ideas and making repeated experiments, they succeeded in surmounting this obstacle by regularly pouring cold well water on the brick floors of the mink houses in summer to maintain a suitable temperature.

copying the practice in the north of setting march as the mating season brought a lowering of the birth rate. close investigation shows that under the warmer climatic conditions the rutting season comes earlier. as a result of advancing the mating season, the rate of pregnancy was raised to 83 per cent. some pregnant minks bear as many as eleven cubs at one birth.

another success scored by the farm is the processing of local fish that the minks like to replace the salt water fish or venison used in the north. the new diet raises the quality of the pelts.

POSTAGE STAMPS

China Issues Stamps Marking 20th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Directive on Promoting Physical Culture

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1972)

to mark the 20th anniversary of chairman mao's brilliant inscription "promote physical culture and build up the people's health", the ministry of communications will issue a set of stamps on june 10.

the stamps have five designs. one design shows basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis and badminton players active at peking's three major indoor and outdoor stadiums in silhouette. china is going to hold a national meet in these events.

another design shows a group of workers doing physical exercise to the rhythm of music over the radio. a third features peasants at a tug-of-war. there is a design on people's liberation army men climbing a mountain during a camping trip. the last has young people swimming or diving into water.

all five designs have a face value of eight fen.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Ministers Receive Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Vienna, Jun. 7, 1972)

austrian foreign minister rudolf kirchschlaeger and commerce minister josef staribacher today respectively received the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade with wang wen-lin and chen mu as its leader and deputy leader. the ministers had friendly talks with the delegation.

present at the receptions were paul alexander forster, vice-chairman of the austrian federal chamber of commerce, chinese ambassador to austria wang yueh-yi and commercial counsellor chin ching-san, and

emil raikich, commercial counsellor of the austrian embassy to china.

austrian ambassador to china hans thalberg was also present at the reception given by foreign minister rudolf kirchschlaeger.

this evening, the chinese delegation was honoured at a reception given by the austrian federal chamber of commerce. representatives from the austrian industrial and commercial circles were present. a friendly atmosphere prevailed on the occasion.

rudolf sallinger, chairman of the austrian federal chamber of commerce, received the delegation yesterday.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Government Economic Delegation Honored at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1972)

the china-latin america friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening to welcome the chilean government economic delegation with gonzalo martner as its leader and kurt dreckmann as its deputy leader.

among the guests of honour were chilean ambassador to china armando uribe arce and diplomatic officials of the chilean embassy in peking.

also present were:

jesus barreiro gonzalez, cuban ambassador to china, and his wife; eduardo valdez, peruvian ambassador to china; and guillermo corona munoz, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mexican embassy in peking.

present were wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chou hua-min, vice-minister, of foreign trade; chang wen-chin, assistant minister of foreign affairs; leading members of departments concerned wang lei, chen teh-ho, han hsu, fang hsiao, cheng fei and sun so-chang; and leading members of various national import and export corporations.

the reception proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere. wang kuo-chuan and gonzalo martner spoke, looking forward to the daily development of the friendship between the people of china and chile and of the friendly relations between the two countries.

the chilean delegation returned to peking from kwangchow by special plane today. while in kwangchow, the chilean guests visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926 and the exhibition hall of china's export commodities fair. yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the chilean guests.

Chou En-lai, Fang Yi, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Chiao Kuan-hua, Chen Mu-hua, Chou Hua-min Meet Chilean Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, minister fang yi, minister pai hsiang-kuo, vice-minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister chen mu-hua and vice-minister chou hua-min this afternoon met the chilean government economic delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with gonzalo martner, head of the delegation and minister of planning, kurt dreckmann, deputy head of the delegation and president of the promotion corporation, armando uribe arce, member of the delegation and chilean ambassador to china, and others.

present on the chilean side were sergio silva p., counsellor of the chilean embassy in peking; and fernando perez e., third secretary of the embassy, and his wife. present on the chinese side were chinese ambassador to chile lin ping, and leading members of departments concerned chen teh-ho, cheng fei, sun so-chang and yu chin-chi, and staff members shen yun-ao, chang nai-keng, teng yun-hsing and li ming.

Economic and Trade Agreements between Chinese and Chilean Governments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1972)

four agreements were signed here today by the governments of china and chile on developing economic cooperation and trade between the two countries.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony.

two of the agreements on developing economic cooperation between china and chile were signed by fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and minister gonzalo martner, leader of the chilean government economic delegation, on behalf of their respective governments.

the other two agreements on developing trade between china and chile were signed by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and minister gonzalo martner on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the ceremony on the chilean side were: kurt dreckmann, deputy leader of the delegation and president of the promotion corporation; ambassador armando uribe a., member of the delegation; sergio silva p., counsellor of the chilean embassy in peking; and fernando perez e., third secretary of the embassy, and his wife.

present on the chinese side were: chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; lin ping, chinese ambassador to chile; and leading members of departments concerned chen ten-ho, cheng fei, sun so-chang and yu chin-chi.

Chilean Government Economic Delegation Leader Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1972)

gonzalo martner, minister of planning and leader of the visiting government economic delegation of chile, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were vice-premier li hsien-nien, ministers fang yi and pai hsiang-kuo, vice-ministers chiao kuan-hua, chen mu-hua and chou hua-min, and president wang kuo-chuan of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and madame valdez were present.

minister gonzalo martner and minister fang yi spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, martner expressed his satisfaction at the delegation's successful visit to china. he said: in order to develop the friendship between chile and china, we signed four important agreements, including those on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the two countries. this is the first time that chile has ever got a long-term, interest-free loan without any strings attached. the chilean people thank the chinese people for their significant cooperation at a time when imperialism is mustering counter-revolutionary forces to make trouble in chile. the chilean people are determined to shake off the control of imperialism and win a complete liberation and rebuild their national economy.

gonzalo martner noted that during their visit to china, the delegation members had seen the daily growing friendship between the people of chile and china.

minister fang yi praised the chilean government economic delegation for its contribution to promoting the friendship between the people of china and chile and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. "like chile, china is a developing country," he said. "we'll learn from the chilean people and from the people of other countries. we'll redouble our efforts and constantly push forward our revolution and construction so as to make greater contributions to mankind."

fang yi hoped that the chilean people, under the leadership of president salvador allende, would achieve still greater successes in opposing imperialism and colonialism, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy.

present were leading members of departments concerned wang lei, lin ping, chen teh-ho, han hsu, fang hsiao, cheng fei, sun so-chang, ma chia-chun and yu chin-chi.

other members of the chilean government economic delegation and members of the chilean embassy were also present.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1972)

president macias nguema of equatorial guinea on june 6 received chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea chen tan and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him, according to a report from santa isabel.

CHINA AND MALTA

First Chinese Ambassador to Malta Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1972)

liu pu, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to malta, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1972)

mauritian prime minister seewoosagur ramgoolam received hu ching-jui, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in mauritius, and had a friendly talk with him on may 30, according to a report from port louis, capital of mauritius.

hu ching-jui delivered to the mauritian prime minister a letter from chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

on the same occasion, the mauritian prime minister also received the members of a chinese economic and technical study mission.

mauritian acting external minister and minister of industry and commerce j.g. marchand received hu ching-jui on the same day, the latter presented his letter of introduction to the acting external minister.

on may 30, hu ching-jui called on leonard williams, mauritian governor-general, and h.r. vaghjee, speaker of the legislative assembly.

on may 31 and june 3, prime minister ramgoolam and external minister gaetan duval gave dinners separately in honour of the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim.

hu ching-jui and the chinese study mission arrived in port louis on may 29.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Vice Premier Chong Jun Taek Receives Chinese Friendship Tourists Group

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 7, 1972)

chong jun taek, vice-premier of the korean cabinet, received the chinese friendship tourists group with wu tzu-wen as leader and hsiao yu-chen as deputy leader this afternoon.

present on the occasion were kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs and han byong un, director of the korean international tourist agency.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, were also present.

the chinese friendship tourists group arrived in pyongyang on may 16.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Gives Last Performance in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 7, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china yesterday evening performed the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" at the pyongyang grand theatre to the warm welcome of the audience. this was the last performance given by the troupe during its visit in the country.

watching the performance were chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet; kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; kang hui won, member of the w.p.k. central committee and chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; colonel general chi byong hak, member of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; chang chol, alternate member of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-minister of culture; chon myong su, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and sin in ha, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations.

after the performance, comrade chong jun taek and others ascended the stage to shake hands with the actors and actresses congratulating them on their successful performance tour in korea.

the troupe has toured pyongyang, hamhung and wonsan where it gave a total of 14 performances of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and the concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river" and three performances of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Newly Appointed Pakistan Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1972)

agha shahi, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the islamic republic of pakistan to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND POLAND

Vice Minister Pai Hsiang-yin Arrives in Warsaw

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Jun. 7, 1972)

pai hsiang-yin, chinese vice-minister of building materials, and his party of four arrived here this evening by air.

the vice-minister has come to visit the 41st poznan international fair and pay a friendly visit to poland. he was met at the airport by ryszard strzelbki, polish vice-minister of foreign trade, and others.

present also at the airport were liu shu-ching, chinese ambassador to poland, and lei yang, counsellor of the chinese embassy.

li chuan, head of the chinese exhibition group to the 41st poznan international fair and vice-director of the china council for the promotion of international trade, arrived on the same plane.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1972)

ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening gave a banquet in honour of the visiting delegation of the school of the tanganyika african national union of tanzania headed by mr. ambakisye ipyama.

present were ting hsueh-sung, a leading member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association, and others. also present was tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura.

the delegation arrived here by air yesterday evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Fetes Yugoslav Basketball Delegation

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jun. 7, 1972)

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao gave a dinner here this evening for the yugoslav basketball delegation which had returned recently from a visit to china.

attending the dinner were radomir szaper, president of the yugoslav basketball association, paun szerbanovicj, director, duszan sztrbac, deputy director, of the asian and australian department of the state secretariat for foreign affairs, as well as the members of the basketball delegation.

at the dinner, tseng tao and radomir szaper proposed toasts to the further consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and yugoslavia.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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CADRE TRAINING

Strengthen Work for the Training and Education of Cadres Not Separated from Production in Industry and Agriculture

- The CCP Chiaho hsien committee organizes in a planned manner the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought for members of the hsien Party committee who are not separated from production, conveys promptly to them the spirit of directives from the upper level, acquaints them with the overall situation, listens seriously to their views and strengthens collective leadership in the hsien Party committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 5, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, June 4, 1972) The CCP Chiaho hsien committee in Hunan Province pays great attention to work for the training and education of committee members who are not separated from production and lets them play their parts to the full in the collective leadership of the hsien Party committee.

Some 30 percent of the members of the CCP Chiaho hsien Committee are fine Party members who are workers and peasants not separated from production. These committee members not separated from production are full of vigor and have close ties with the masses. Letting them play their parts to the full in collective leadership is of great significance to the strengthening of hsien Party committee leadership. Because of that, members of the standing committee and the hsien Party committee who are separated from production respect greatly the views of these committee members who are not separated from production and voluntarily seek their opinion and suggestions. When members of the standing committee go to selected spots in the countryside to settle down, they would always call on these committee members not separated from production at their homes, convey to them promptly the spirit

of directives from the upper level, acquaint them periodically with the overall situation, and on all important problems,they would by various means listen seriously to their views before coming to a decision.

In order to let these committee members who are not separated from production better play their parts in collective leadership, the CCP Chiaho hsien committee has also helped them to deal correctly with the relations between manual labor and official work and enabled them to "see to it that they do not divorce themselves from productive labor, and that at the same time they must perform their official duties." The hsien Party committee has adopted four measures:

First, it sends them relevant documents from the Party promptly and lets them have a grasp of the Party's general and specific policies. The hsien Party committee periodically calls meetings for the exchange of information, and lets them acquaint themselves with the condition of the whole hsien.

Second, it educates the committee members not separated from production so that they may consciously look upon their own unit as a small part of the hsien Party committee, regularly analyze, study and sum up conditions and experiences in grasping line struggle in the unit, make prompt reports to the hsien Party committee, and use the experience gained at a point to lead the whole hsien.

Recently, when carrying out line education, Ouchiat'ang production brigade of Kuangfa commune integrated study and revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation together with actual struggle, vigorously criticized the bourgeois tendency and stimulated spring planting and production. The secretary of the Party branch of this production brigade, a member of the hsien Party committee not separated from production, made a timely report to the hsien Party committee. By means of summing up, the hsien Party committee found this experience very good, immediately popularized it in the whole hsien and stimulated the development of revolution and production in the whole hsien.

Third, it encourages the committee members not separated from production to take consciously problems from the top to their own units, and with reference to the concrete condition of the unit, study seriously methods of resolving them, and after obtaining experience in this connection, popularize it. Last September, when some of the production brigades and production teams were implementing the Party's economic policy for the countryside, some existing problems interfered with the labor activism of the commune members. The hsien Party committee member not separated from production in Mangt'ang production brigade of T'ienhsin commune, on the basis of the condition of the production brigade itself, adopted some measures and obtained some better experience in dealing with these problems. The hsien Party committee by popularizing this experience has promoted the implementation of economic policies for the countryside in the whole hsien.

Fourth, it encourages the committee members not separated from production to make investigation and study nearby, and report the condition in time to the hsien Party committee to enable it to direct its work in the whole hsien. In February this year, the secretary of the Party branch of Ouchiat'ang production brigade, a committee member not separated from production, discovered that some of the production teams of this production brigade were unable to solve properly the problem of pig feed, and that had affected the activism of the commune members for raising pigs. He immediately went deeply into the commune to conduct investigation and wrote a letter to the standing committee of the hsien Party committee reporting on his findings and suggested a method for solving the problem. The standing committee of the hsien Party committee was of the opinion that this reflected a very important problem current in pig raising and immediately mobilized the whole hsien for an effort to solve the problem. This rapidly caught the attention of leading members at various levels, leadership over pig production was realistically strengthened and the development of the pig raising business was stimulated to keep on advancing.

Because of the correct handling of the relation between manual labor and official work, for the past year and more, these committee members not separated from production have on an average done more than 300 days of labor a year. At the same time, although remaining at their posts, they have filled their thought with the overall situation, and brought fully into play their parts in the collective leadership of the hsien.

The CCP Chiaho hsien committee also pays attention to dealing correctly with the relations between employment and education of the committee members not separated from production. The committee regularly carries out education in ideology and political line for members not separated from production, organizes them to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a planned manner, boldly lets them go for testing and tempering in the three great revolutionary struggles and keeps on improving their theoretical level and working ability.

The production brigade of a certain committee member not separated from production is an advanced typical example of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" in the whole hsien. However, last winter, this production brigade nevertheless carried out some unnecessary non-production construction, and criticism from the masses was severe. The responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee upon discovering that studied together with this committee member not separated from production Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and struggle," which enabled him to realize that to be arrogant and complacent in the face of achievement and to forget the tradition of arduous struggle would be to go against Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Thereupon he voluntarily went among the masses to examine his mistakes and accepted criticism and education from them. His work improved once more and he was favorably commented upon by the masses.

The hsien Party committee also pays attention to strengthening the Party-mindedness of the committee members not separated from production, enables them to observe Party discipline consciously and upholds the Party's collective leadership. These committee members not separated from production are not afraid to carry out criticism and self-criticism or discuss and study problems in the hsien Party committee, and are not afraid to express their views. They are actively setting the pace in implementing the resolutions of the Party, enabling the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee to be better united under the Party's principle of democratic centralism and leading the people of the whole hsien to keep on winning fresh victories.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Read Seriously, Criticize Revisionism Thoroughly with Reference to Reality, and Strengthen Understanding of the Basic Line of the Party

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 5, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Hangchow, June 4, 1972) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," the CCP Shaohsing District Committee, Chekiang Province, and hsien Party committees of the various hsien in the district, have held study classes for separate terms and for different groups, popularized the sending of leading hardcore cadres of Party organizations of communes and production brigades for training by rotation, organized everybody to read and study seriously, and by summing up the experience of practice and developing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, continued to raise their awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Leading members of the CCP Shaohsing District Committee as well as the hsien Party committees of the various hsien are of the opinion that helping the leadership cadres of Party organizations at the basic level to keep increasing their awareness of class struggle and line struggle is an important problem in carrying out the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat at the basic level. Because of that, they regard the work of sending leading hardcore cadres of Party organization of communes and production brigades for training by rotation as an important matter to grasp in the ideological construction of the Party. In the past two years, the district Party committee has held seven terms of a study class and sent more than 1,500 secretaries and deputy secretaries of commune Party committees as well as chairmen and vice chairmen of commune revolutionary committees for training by rotation. The overwhelming majority of leading hardcore cadres belonging to more than 300 communes in the whole district have universally received training by rotation once. The various hsien have also held 47 terms of study classes and the attendance figure for secretaries and deputy secretaries from Party branches of production brigades sent for training by rotation has exceeded 8,800.

In sending basic-level hardcore cadres of the Party for training by rotation, Shaohsing district has closely linked up serious reading with the carrying out of education on the Party's basic line, succeeded in closely linking up theory with reality, and strengthened comprehension of the basic line. In the education on basic line, by better studying the theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class and class struggle, it has enabled the basic-level hardcore cadres to implement firmly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and better fulfill the various fighting tasks of the Party.

The secretary and deputy secretaries of Wanghua commune in Shaohsing hsien talked about the time when their commune scored great gains in

revolution and production and became an advanced unit. But later, because of ideological apathy, the grasping of class struggle was not as energetic as before, and consequently the class enemies took advantage of the opportunity to carry out sabotage leading to losses in production.

In their study, with reference to the reality of struggle in the commune itself, the secretaries seriously studied the theses on class and class struggle by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao as well as the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism and further realized the protracted nature of the class struggle, for "(if we actually) forget the Party's general line and general policy, then we shall be blind, half-baked, muddle-headed revolutionaries, and when we carry out a specific line for work and a specific policy, we shall lose our bearings and waver, now to the left and now to the right, and official work will suffer."

Upon their return to the commune, they regularly carried out lively and concrete basic line education for the cadres and masses and let it be carried through the various items of concrete work, vigorously grasped class struggle and line struggle in production, distribution and scientific experiment, mobilized the masses to hit out vigorously at the sabotaging activities of the class enemies, raised the socialist consciousness of the cadres and masses and enabled the production of grain in the whole commune to show a marked increase over the bumper harvest of 1970 with great increases also in tea and livestock production.

The secretary of Hsialin production brigade, P'uk'ou commune, Sheng hsien, talked about a time in the past when he was able to see class struggle quite clearly in such periods as the land reform during the democratic revolution, but invariably failed to see class struggle distinctly during the period of socialist construction, particularly class struggle and line struggle in the economic sphere. He thought that "as long as it is for the collective, mistakes in orientation should not be too great." Because of that, he was duped. By means of studying the basic line of the Party, he was able to understand more deeply the complexity of the class struggle, and the fact that various items of concrete work line and concrete policy should come under the basic line. Upon returning to the production team, he used the basic line of the Party for comparison in analyzing work in his own unit. By paying attention everywhere to the new trend in class struggle and the new expression in line struggle, together with the cadres and the masses he maintained using socialism to triumph over capitalism and enabled an excellent situation to appear in the revolution and production of this production brigade. Many of the commune and production brigade cadres in the study class said with deep conviction, "The basic line of the Party is a road light illuminating our advance in socialist revolution and construction. With the basic line in our mind, our orientation will be bright and our road will be right."

In sending basic-level hardcore cadres of the Party for training by rotation, Shaohsing district has closely linked up serious reading with revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, criticized revisionism in study and studied in the criticism of revisionism, used Marxism-Leninism

and Mao Tse-tung's thought to criticize vigorously the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i type swindlers, differentiated the correct line from the incorrect line, and raised the awareness of line struggle.

The deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Tunshan commune in Hsinch'ang hsien, by means of the study, realized that: Correct things are always being developed in the course of struggle with incorrect things. If the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i type swindlers is not criticized and repudiated, then Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line could never be properly implemented. This commune, in the implementation of the Party's forestry policy, has experienced interference by Liu Shao-ch'i type swindlers from the "Left" and the Right, which caused serious damage to forestry production. Since the development of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" in 1964, by seriously summing up the lesson of their experience, leading members of the commune have better implemented Chairman Mao's policy, and after several years of arduous struggle, transformed its physiognomy. At present all the mountains are covered with pine woods and all the hills are carpeted with tea plantations and a flourishing scene could be seen everywhere. The deputy secretary of the Party committee of this commune studied again, with reference to the reality of his own struggle, the theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the relations between socialist productivity and production relations as well as the economic policies of the Party for the countryside, criticized vigorously the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "idealist transcendentalism" of Liu Shao-ch'i type swindlers and further raised the awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

In sending the basic-level hardcore cadres of the Party for training by rotation, Shaohsing district has closely linked up reading with the summing up of experience, carried out summing up in practice and studied again in carrying out summing up, used Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought for guidance, and seriously summed up the experience of historical struggle and actual struggle. By means of summing up of experience, the consciousness of reading and studying and remolding of one's world outlook is raised. Many of the comrades talked about why the production of grain in Shaohsing district, after breaking the 1,000 catty mark, remained stationary and could not advance. The root was because of the word "arrogance" stirring up trouble in the mind. Only through constantly transforming one's subjective world as well as ability of cognition could one be able to implement firmly and unswervingly Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and continue the revolution.

The secretary of Anhua commune in Chuchi hsien, with reference to the actual struggle in his commune, talked about his own experience. After the per-mow yield of grain in this commune had broken the 1,000-catty mark, for several years there was no further increase. The reason was because, faced with the result of 1,000 catties, members of the commune became smug and complacent, and made the mistake of being arrogant in the face of victory. Consequently they were unable to see the new trend and the new characteristic of the class struggle, slackened in grasping class struggle in the ideological sphere and neglected the struggle between the two lines within the

collective economy, with the result that revolution and production also became stagnant and inert. The secretary of the Party committee, by summing up experience as he studied, said with deep conviction, "The use of one dividing into two in dealing with achievement would turn the achievement into a source of power for continuing the advance. The use of the metaphysical concept of 'one point theory' in dealing with achievement would turn achievement into a burden that impedes the steps of continuing the revolution."

Upon his return to the commune, he and the other comrades of the commune Party committee carried out ideological rectification on the backward production brigades one by one, raised the awareness of line struggle of the leading bodies of the production brigades and production teams and enabled agricultural production in the whole commune to increase steadily. Last year, although a serious natural calamity was encountered, the average per-mow production of grain still reached 1,150 catties.

In sending the basic-level hardcore cadres for training by rotation, Shaohsing district has also organized them to go to Nanpao production brigade, Shangwang production brigade and Ch'inchien production brigade, advanced units in-agriculture-learn-from-Tachai in the province, for visits and study, and in comparison with these advanced typical examples, to read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. This has enabled everybody to receive a lively and concrete line education and further raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

* * *

LINE EDUCATION FOR CADRES

Serious Line Education for the Cadres Leads To Successful Implementation of Policies and Rapid Development of Production in Chungshan Hsien

- In 1971, although the entire hsien was hit by relatively severe natural disasters, it still created the highest record of total grain output in history, furnished the state with more than 370 million chin of commercial grains, achieved all-round development in the diversified operations, including planting of sugar cane, and overfulfilled the state purchase plan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 6, 1972)

(According to NCNA Canton, June 4, 1972) The CCP committee and revolutionary committee of Chungshan hsien, Kwangtung Province, conduct serious education for the cadres in ideology and the political line and extensively implement the guideline of "With food grains as the key policy, develop in an overall manner." As a result, the situation throughout the hsien is becoming better and better. In 1971, although this hsien was hit by relatively severe natural disasters, it still created the highest record of total grain output in history--reaching 1,006 chin per mow on the average--and great developments were achieved in the production of sugar canes, cocoons, pond fish, pigs, chickens, geese, ducks and fruits, etc.

As agricultural production is developed in an overall manner, contribution by Chungshan hsien to the state becomes bigger and bigger. In 1971 the hsien sold to the state more than 370 million chin of commercial grains, over 1,019,500 tan of sugar cane, over 379,000 tan of cocoons, and over 199,700 tan of fresh fish. In the meantime, the hsien also overfulfilled state plans for the purchase of pigs, chickens, geese, ducks, fruits, etc.

Chungshan hsien is located in the Pearl River delta and is one of the principal producers of food grains, sugar cane, cocoon and pond fish in Kwangtung Province. In order to grasp well the work of "With food grains as the key policy, develop in an overall manner," the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the hsien grasped as an important matter line education for cadres to elevate their standard of mastery of policy. Beginning from last year, they adopted the method of setting up study classes and dispatching propaganda teams to help cadres at various levels to study seriously Chairman Mao's guideline of "With food grains as the key policy, develop in an overall manner" and the Party's various rural economic policies, to condemn reality of the local struggle between the two lines the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of undermining Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies from the "Left" and the Right, to draw a clear line between actively developing diversified management with food grains as the key policy and purely pursuing after economic income with money as the key policy, to draw a clear line between the development of diversified operations according to local conditions under the state plan for planting and "free planting"

and "free operations," and to draw a clear line between engagement in legitimate family subsidiary production and the development of capitalist tendencies.

Kuchen commune is a place of concentrated sugar cane, cocoon and pond fish production. But for a period of time, some of the cadres emphasized only the grasping of food grains production without paying attention to the development of diversified operations. As a result, some of the production brigades used sugar cane fields and mulberry fields for growing dryland grains and filled up fish ponds for growing rice. This seriously affected the development of a diversified economy.

Last year, with the assistance of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the hsien, commune and production brigade cadres in this commune repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the Party's relevant policies to elevate their understanding. They extensively publicized to the masses the significance of the development of economic crops and strengthened the production of economic crops according to state plans and by making suitable arrangements for the utilization of land, fertilizer and labor. As a result, an overall bumper harvest was achieved last year: The output of sugar cane reached 9,600 chin per mow, that of cocoons 180 chin per mow. All these yields were about 10 percent above those of 1970. In the meantime, the aim of "one pig per person" was also achieved.

In the course of implementing the guideline of "With food grains as the key policy, develop in an all-round manner," members of the leaderships of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Chungshan hsien persevered in conducting penetrating investigation and study and made dispositions for agricultural production according to local conditions. The terrain of this hsien is varied, including plains, hills and areas with numerous rivers. Some of the areas are primarily suited for grain production, while others primarily for growing economic crops. Now, how should arrangements be made for reasonable agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary and fishery productions?

Leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee made overall unified arrangements for agricultural production for the entire hsien according to state plans and the natural conditions, production habits and labor conditions of the localities; and, at the same time also penetrated deep into the basic level to conduct investigation and study and sum up the practical experience of the masses so as to exercise concrete guidance over areas of different types by using different typical examples.

In this hsien, there are eleven communes scattered over areas with numerous rivers and arable land in these communes constitutes about 60 percent of the total area of arable land in the hsien. Here the land is fertile and the supply of water abundant; therefore conditions for the development of agricultural production are good. However, for many years in the past, they used to grow only rice in this area and did not make full use of the favorable conditions to develop a diversified economy. This brought about a sluggish development in agricultural production.

Two years ago, when the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the hsien set their hands to changing the situation of production in this area, some of the cadres thought as the area was wide and manpower limited, it would be difficult to develop food grain production and diversified management simultaneously since both manpower and fertilizer would become a problem. To help these comrades elevate their understanding, they summed up the experience of Minchu production brigade of Kangk'ou commune which is located in an area with numerous rivers and has a wide area of land but few people.

In the past, this production brigade grew only rice and did poorly in diversified operations. Since 1966, as the Party branch of the brigade grasped food grain production according to state plans, it also planted economic crops such as sugar canes and peanuts according to local conditions. In the meantime, it also vigorously developed pig raising, duck raising and fish breeding and planted fruit trees on embankments and empty lots. In this way, the development of economic crops and diversified operations increased food grain production for many consecutive years. In the meantime, the collective economy was also developed and strengthened incessantly.

In the past few years, leading members of the brigade, relying on the collective economy, purchased 3 tractors, 28 water pumps, over 110 threshing machines, and built an electric pumping station. They also expanded the area of fields by over 1,600 mow that could guarantee good harvest even under conditions of severe drought or flood and increased the area of mechanized farming to about 70 percent of the total area of arable land. The average per-mow output of food grains exceeded 1,000 chin for five consecutive years.

From the experience of Minchu production brigade, cadres of areas with numerous rivers further understood the guideline of "With food grains as the key policy, develop in an overall manner" and realized the relation between food grain production and diversified operations was one of dialectic unity as well as one of mutual promotion. In their practice, they began to grasp well food grain production according to state plans and local natural conditions and at the same time also make reasonable arrangements for the use of land, labor, and fertilizer. At present, all communes and production brigades in these areas have planted sugar canes, peanuts and soy beans, etc., and developed pig raising, duck raising and fish breeding. Some of them even planted fruit trees and bamboo on the embankments.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Chungshan hsien learned from practice that to implement further the guideline of "With food grains as the key policy, develop in an overall manner," they must incessantly conduct policy education for cadres at various levels and seriously implement the Party's rural economic policies. During the past year, they grasped the implementation of policies on the purchase of food grains and agricultural subsidiary produce and on distribution according to labor according to the production characteristics of the hsien and the weak links in the implementation of the policies. This promoted the overall development of agricultural production.

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HSIEN-LEVEL LEADERSHIP CADRES

Read Conscientiously with Reference to Reality, Go Deep into the Basic Level for Investigation and Study

- By energetically raising the awareness of line struggle, leading cadres in Ch'enchou district from the hsien level upward continue to improve leadership style and give impetus to the development of revolution and production in the whole district

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, June 6, 1972) With reference to reality, leading cadres in Ch'enchou district, Hunan Province, from the hsien level upward carrying out reading and study, improve their leadership style energetically, and by maintaining the materialist theory of reflection and strengthening investigation and study, provide an impetus for the development of revolution production in the whole district.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, the CCP Ch'enchou district committee has held reading and study classes for leading cadres in groups from Party committees of factories and mines upward in the district, studied conscientiously such philosophical works as Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" as well as Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" With reference to the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, they have integrated book reading with the development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and from that are able to understand that all "Left" and Right opportunists are characterized by their split between the subjective and the objective, and that the idealist transcendentalism pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type as well as their opposition to the materialist theory of reflection is for the purpose of adjusting it to their need for popularizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Because of that, whether or not the concept of "practice first" and going deep into reality for investigation and study is maintained is not only a question of leadership style, but also an important question concerning what line is being implemented.

After the leading cadres belonging to the various hsien under the Ch'enchou district raised their understanding, they energetically improved their leadership style, consistently eliminated the influence of idealist transcendentalism from their actions, maintained the materialist theory of reflection and guaranteed the victorious development of various work along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

When a leading member of the CCP Tzuhsing hsien committee was in charge of the construction of a catchment for a reservoir, at the beginning because of the lack of investigation and study he was unable to provide the correct leadership, and the rate of construction was affected. In the reading class, he conscientiously studied such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as

"On Practice" and deeply realized that: Investigation that is separated from actual condition in work could lead to idealist leadership and separation from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Henceforth, he was determined to change his leadership style, and by stepping out of the office and going deep into the worksite of the reservoir and nearby communes and production brigades for repeated investigation and study, acquainted himself with the fact that the main problem affecting the rate of construction was because the relevant economic policies of the Party had not been implemented. Thereupon by adopting appropriate measures in time, the hsien Party committee firmly implemented the policies of the Party, and because of that, the activism of the masses was fully mobilized. In a single winter and spring, work for the construction of the catchment as well as a cross-chute and tunnels was completed.

When some of the leading members of the CCP Kueitung hsien committee were first transferred to this hsien from the outside, they felt that as the hsien was too mountainous and lacking in favorable natural conditions, it would be difficult to carry out work well or to top the guideline laid down by the "Program," and because of that, they lacked confidence in changing the physiognomy of the region. By means of the study, they established the concept of "practice first," resolved to strengthen investigation and study, and through practice to learn anew from Kueitung in order to transform Kueitung. They visited all the 18 communes and 90 percent of the production brigades in the whole hsien, and discovered from their investigation a number of advanced typical examples which used the spirit of Tachai in taming hills and harnessing waters as well as in improving on nature and transforming the land. When they saw the enthusiasm for socialism of the broad masses of people in the mountain region and the great potential which could be tapped for developing the mountain region, they were educated and encouraged and began to experience their first taste of success from investigation and study.

For the past year, together with other leading members of the hsien Party committee, he went deep into the basic level to settle down at some spots for investigation, summed up and popularized advanced experience, and led the people of the whole hsien in actively launching an "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement. Last year, the production of grain in the whole hsien showed an increase of 14.2 percent over its highest historical mark, and a number of communes and production brigades topped the target laid down in the "Program." This year, in order to alter the low-yield physiognomy of fields by the hillside which comprised some 60 percent of the watered fields in the whole hsien, members of the hsien Party committee went deep among the masses, and by holding numerous investigation meetings and seeking advice from basic level cadres and commune members with practical experience, discovered quite a number of good methods. Since the beginning of spring to now, they have led the broad masses of commune members in whipping up an upsurge for improving the fields by the hillside, and by centralizing the wisdom and strength of the masses, conscientiously implemented the "8-Point Charter" for agriculture, practiced scientific farming and scored fresh achievements.

Leading cadres from the hsien level upward in this district, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and back to matter, that is from practice to knowledge and then back to practice," in order to obtain a correct understanding of objective things, have, by maintaining repeated investigation and repeated practice, enabled work to be carried out better and better. Some of the comrades of the CCP Ch'enhsien hsien committee in the past had relied on their own experience in getting things done thought that there was too much land and not enough labor in the hsien, and because the elevation of the mountain the coldness of the water and the frigidity of the temperature, they were not bold enough in energetically popularizing double-crop rice, and that for a long time caused the area planted to double-crop rice to remain stationary at the 30 to 40 thousand mow level. In the year before last, they carried out some investigation and study and tried to popularize it, but when difficulties and setbacks were encountered in actual work, they did not persevere.

Last year, the leading members of the hsien Party committee carried out a more penetrating investigation and study of this problem, visited all the 19 communes and more than 900 production brigades in the whole hsien and acquired a more comprehensive and thoroughgoing understanding of the natural condition and production situation in this hsien, which strengthened their confidence of planting double-crop rice. On the basis of actual conditions, they popularized double-crop rice in a big way, enabled the area planted to double-crop rice to increase from 30,000 mow in 1970 to more than 16,000 mow last year, and a bumper harvest was scored. By means of repeated investigation and study as well as practice, the CCP Ch'enhsien hsien committee has summed up the experience of planting double-crop rice in various districts, and this year, when implementing the production target, the planting area for double-crop rice is again increased by 90,000 mow.

By means of conscientiously reading and strengthening work over investigation and study, leading members at various levels in Ch'enchou district have enabled subjective knowledge to become more in keeping with objective reality, taken the initiative to transform world outlook, and developed the excellent situation in the whole district. In 1971, the total output of grain in the whole district again showed an increase over the bumper harvest of 1970, and the total production value of industry increased by 27.8 percent.

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RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY

Leading Members of Fak'u Hsien Go Deep into the Basic Level To Conduct Investigation and Study, Sum Up and Popularize Advanced Experience in the Implementation of Policies and Promotes the Implementation of Various Rural Economic Policies

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 6, 1972)

(NCNA Shenyang, June 5, 1972) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "The basic task of the leading organizations of the Communist Party is to grasp the situation and the policies," leading members of the CCP committee of Fak'u hsien, Liaoning Province, regularly penetrate deep into the basic level to conduct investigation and study, sum up and popularize advanced experience in the implementation of policies, implement the Party's policies and push the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production into penetrating development.

Beginning from last year, the Fak'u hsien Party committee has left only one standing committee member in office on duty and sent all other leading members deep into the basic level to stay at selected spots to conduct investigation, to listen to the views from various sides seriously, to gather together for analysis problems encountered in the course of implementation of policies, and to select and popularize relatively good typical examples throughout the hsien. This promotes the implementation of various rural economic policies.

In spring this year the hsien Party committee made plans for the planting of soya bean for the communes in accordance with the guideline of "With food grains as the key policy, develop in an overall manner" and with state plans. Soon, it discovered that some of the communes and production brigades failed to implement their soya bean planting plans well. In order to grasp the situation well and solve the problem, the hsien Party committee dispatched a standing committee member to conduct investigation and study in Hsinglungshan production brigade, Takuchiatzu commune.

The plan of soya bean planting for this production brigade called for the planting of 650 mow of soy bean, but at that time the plan was implemented on only 400 mow. Thus he penetrated deep into the production teams and held heart-to-heart talks with the cadres and commune members to find out the cause for the failure of the planting plan. Some of the commune members said: "The price of soy bean is low. If we plant too much of it, it will take up the space for food grains and reduce its production. This will affect accumulation and distribution."

In view of this, he helped the Party branch of the production brigade to develop education in ideology and the political line among the cadres and masses. All were organized to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account" and his instructions on the correct handling of the relation between the state, the

collective and the individual, to study the Party's guidelines and policies, and to discuss the great significance of soya bean growing in the development of the national economy and the raising of the people's standard of living. The leading cadres also repudiated, with reference to reality, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i so as to strengthen everybody's concept of taking the interests of the whole into account and enable everybody to handle correctly the relation between the production of food grain and diversified undertakings and to implement the soya bean planting plan quickly according to the state plan. Many cadres and commune members made suggestions and proposed various measures on their own initiative. They also adopted methods such as selection of good seeds and increased application of manure, etc., to strive to increase soya bean output for the state.

The hsien Party committee promptly popularized the experience of Hsinglungshan production brigade and pushed the entire hsien to implement the soya bean planting plan relatively satisfactorily. As a result, the area of soya bean growing has been expanded this year as compared with last year and the quality of sowing is also higher than that of previous years.

Fak'u hsien is located in a semi-mountainous area with more than 300 hills of all sizes within its borders. Before the cultural revolution, although there were also afforestation activities, most of the hilltops remained bald. Afforestation was not done in some of the places suitable for tree growing. As a result, the situation of loss of water and soil was grave and that affected the development of agricultural production. In order to find out the factors which caused the failure in doing afforestation well, the hsien Party committee organized all personnel concerned to penetrate deep into mountain areas to conduct serious investigation and study. They discovered that the quality of both afforestation and care was poor and that this was mainly due to the failure to implement the policy of afforestation well and to make clear the question of ownership of forests, which affected the initiative of the masses in afforestation.

With a view to this situation, the hsien Party committee dispatched personnel to Hungt'uch'iangtzu production brigade, Tingchiafang commune, which was an advanced unit in afforestation, to sum up its experience in seriously carrying out the afforestation policy and in achieving good results in afforestation and high yield of food grain production.

Hungt'uch'iangtzu production brigade was mountainous and the quality of the soil was poor. In the past, insufficient attention toward the Party's policies prevented afforestation from being developed. Natural disasters were frequent and the output of food grains was only 80-odd chin per mow. Later the Party branch of the production brigade summed up the lessons learned, strengthened the concept toward policies, clearly defined the policy, conscientiously implemented the policy of "what is planted by the commune belongs to the commune, what is planted by the production brigade belongs to the production brigade and what is planted by the commune members in front of or behind their houses belongs to the commune members," and roused the enthusiasm of the cadres and commune members for afforestation."

As a result, in five years' time more than 2,000 mow of wasteland was afforested, which helped to preserve water and soil. In the meantime, this also increased the output of food grains per unit area by more than four times and brought about a surplus of fuel wood in addition to self-sufficiency for the commune members as well as a preliminary self-sufficiency in timber supply.

The hsien Party committee popularized this experience and organized cadres of the commune and production brigades to visit this brigade, which greatly enlightened everybody, strengthened their concept toward policies, enabled them to implement the Party's afforestation policy conscientiously, and increased the initiative of the masses in afforestation. During the past two years, over 200 of the 300-odd mountains have been afforested and the rate of survival was greatly increased as compared with previous years. In the meantime, a total of more than 1,000 li of protective forest was made to protect farmland on the plain. This brought about new developments in forestry production and created favorable conditions for changing the conditions of low agricultural output.

The Party committee of Fak'u hsien also learned from practice that cadres in rural basic levels were concrete executors of the Party's policies and that to elevate the basic level cadres' consciousness in line struggle and their concept toward policies incessantly was one of the important links in the implementation of the Party's policies. Consequently, they paid attention to educate the basic level cadres in line and in policy so as to elevate their policy implementing standard.

In this hsien, some of the capital construction projects for controlling flood and developing mountain areas were of relatively large scale which could not be accomplished without organizing cooperation between the communes and production brigades. However, cadres of some of the communes and production brigades dared not organize cooperation because they failed to understand clearly the significance of the policy of socialist cooperation. This affected the development of farmland and water conservation project construction for a period of time. In order to educate the basic level cadres and promptly solve this problem, the hsien Party committee summed up the experience of Pochiakou commune in eliminating interferences from the "Left" and the Right and in actively organizing socialist cooperation under the principles of "mutual willingness, mutual benefit and exchange at par" to engage in farmland capital construction. This educated many commune and production brigade cadres profoundly, enabled them to define policies clearly and raised their consciousness in the implementation of policies. Started by the commune and production brigade cadres, the number of reservoirs and dams built in the hsien during the period between last winter and this spring was greatly increased as compared with past years and the quality of such constructions was also high.

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PHYSICAL CULTURE

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Promote Physical Culture and Build Up People's Health

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1972)

following is the text of today's "people's daily" editorial "promote physical culture and build up the people's health":

twenty years ago today, our great leader chairman mao wrote this brilliant inscription for the all-china sports federation: "promote physical culture and build up the people's health". it points out the correct way to develop china's socialist physical culture and sports.

physical culture and sports have made rapid progress since the founding of the people's republic of china thanks to the attention of chairman mao and the party central committee. the liberated working people have placed physical culture and sports at their disposal. an increasing number of workers, peasants, soldiers and youngsters take part in varied sports in the cities and vast countryside. mass physical culture activities have markedly raised the country's sports level. chinese sportsmen excel in quite a number of events; and they are a credit to the motherland. in sports exchanges with other countries, they have helped promote friendship among peoples. the physique of our people has greatly improved as a result of improved living standards and the expansion of sports and public health services. tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution and education in ideology and political line have given china's physical culture workers and sportsmen a new outlook. the situation is fine and keeps improving in the entire field of physical culture and sports. the current 1972 national events in five kinds of ballgames are sure to make positive contributions to a still more vigorous growth of physical culture and sports.

chairman mao teaches: "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." china's socialist physical culture and sports have developed precisely under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in the struggle between the two lines. the basic distinction between proletarian and bourgeois sports lies in whether sports are oriented to and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers or not. that is also the focal point of the struggle between the two lines in the sports field. liu shao-chi and other political swindlers as well as their agents in the sports field set themselves against chairman mao's revolutionary line in sports, opposing party leadership, opposing putting proletarian politics in command and opposing sports serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. at one time they advocated "champion-itis" and "skill first", and at another time they alleged "sports are useless", all in an attempt to lead socialist physical culture and sports astray. we should deepen education in ideology and political line and revolutionary mass criticism of the revisionist line in sports in order to eliminate its pernicious influence. we should raise our consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and make physical culture and sports serve still better proletarian politics, the workers, peasants and soldiers, socialist construction, national defence, and the establishment and development of friendship among peoples in support of revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world.

physical culture is a major question concerning the health of the people in their hundreds of millions. constantly improving the people's health is of great significance in promoting the socialist revolution and construction. chairman mao always shows concern for the people's health and attaches great importance to mass physical culture. he says: "wherever feasible, physical culture and sports of all kinds should be encouraged, such as physical exercises, ball games, running, mountain climbing, swimming and traditional chinese taichi boxing." the promotion of mass physical culture in a big way and the building up of the people's health is the fundamental task for china's socialist physical culture and sports. leadership at all levels should place stress on popularization, encouraging and organizing the masses in factories, mines, the countryside, armed forces, offices, schools, shops and neighbourhoods to go in for extensive and regular physical culture activities. it must be good at combining such activities with productive labour, military drill and public health work. the view that physical culture can be replaced by productive labour or military drill is one-sided and must be overcome. mass physical culture activities should develop in a manner suitable to the given occasion, circumstances and person, of one's own free will in sparetime, and on a small-scale and in varied forms. in promoting such activities the leadership should encourage the masses to pool their own resources, practise economy and pay attention to safety.

the work must start with the children. children and young people are in their period of growing and full attention should be given to their physical training. the party's educational policy should be implemented in an all-round way so as to enable the students to develop morally, intellectually and physically. due consideration should be given to work and study on the one hand and recreation, physical culture and rest on the other so that the young people "keep fit, study diligently and work well" as chairman mao says. the role of the communist youth league, militia, red guards and other organizations and the sparetime sports schools for youngsters should be brought into full play to promote mass physical culture and sports.

in developing sports, attention should be paid to popularization as well as raising standards. the work of popularization provides a solid basis for raising standards, while popularization is satisfactory only when guided by the raising of standards. attention should be paid to bringing up backbone forces who receive strict technical training, and strict demands are to be placed on them so as to raise the standards in various sports events. our sportsmen should be educated to cherish lofty aspirations for the revolution, aim high and strive to reach the highest standards in skill. we should continue to criticize "champion-itis" and break completely with the bourgeois idea of sports. in both international and domestic sports activities we should firmly adhere to the principle of "friendship first, competition second", learn from each other and improve together, and give play to good sportsmanship and skill. adherence to this principle means placing a higher demand on the sportsmen ideologically, politically, technically and also on their sportsmanship. we should follow chairman mao's teachings to persist in putting proletarian politics in command, have a unity of politics and skill, strengthen ideological and organisational work, improve technical training, and be proficient both in politics and skill.

physical culture is an indispensable component of the proletarian revolutionary cause. party committees at all levels should attach proper importance to physical culture, put it on their agenda and assign some leading members to take charge of this work. it is essential to get a vigorous hold on struggle-criticism-transformation in the field of physical culture, earnestly carry out party policies, bring into play the initiative of all quarters, improve the physical culture and sports organizations and exert efforts to train coaches and physical culture teachers. good arrangements should be made for the production and supply of durable, inexpensive sports equipment and meet the needs of widely growing sports activities.

let us do our physical culture work well under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line so that the chinese people in their hundreds of millions will "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" with greater vigour and make bigger contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

BALL-GAME TOURNAMENTS

China's 1972 National Ball-Game Tournaments Open

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1972)

china's 1972 national basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis and badminton tournaments opened today in peking, tientsin, shihchiachuang, paoting, tangshan and changchiakou to mark the 20th anniversary of the great leader chairman mao's inscription "promote physical culture and build up the people's health", which falls on june 10.

the tournaments will review new achievements made in sports under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, and will promote mass sports activities and help raise skills. over 200,000 workers, peasants and soldiers and nearly 3,000 sportsmen from all over the country attended the opening ceremonies. with revolutionary pride, they warmly hailed the great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the vigorous development of sports in the great proletarian cultural revolution. they were determined to hold high the banner of unity for victory of the ninth party congress and advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports to strive for still greater victories.

present at the opening ceremony held at the capital indoor stadium here were chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the party central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council;

li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang hsin-ting, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff; wang chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee; and wang meng, minister of the state physical culture and sports commission.

the brightly-lit stadium was overflowing with an invigorating revolutionary spirit and militant unity. above the rostrum was a huge portrait of chairman mao. standing out in the floodlights were chairman mao's inscription "promote physical culture and build up the people's health" and his call "unite to win still greater victories".

the ceremony began with dozens of bouquet-waving girls marching into the hall amid band music. in their midst was a model bearing a facsimile of chairman mao's inscription. a formation of sportsmen marched in, carrying red flags, followed by a procession of referees. then entered the sports delegations from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and the people's liberation army delegation. the more than ten thousand spectators greeted them with a prolonged applause.

after the band played the national anthem, minister wang meng addressed the meeting. he said: our great leader chairman mao's brilliant inscription indicates the orientation for china's socialist physical culture. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, china's physical culture and sports have made great progress. an excellent situation has emerged in which physical culture and sports are developing even more vigorously, following the sharp struggle between the two classes and two lines and education in ideology and political line during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

wang meng said: we must follow chairman mao's teachings "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place" and "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". we must continue to criticize in a thorough-going way the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on physical culture pushed by liu shao-chi and other swindlers. we must further carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation on the front of physical culture and sports. we must promote mass sports activities on a wider scale and energetically raise our level so that china's physical culture and sports will still better serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, serve socialist construction and the building of national defence, and contribute to the establishment and development of friendship among the people of all countries and to supporting their revolutionary struggles.

then, li li, a representative of the players participating in the tournaments, spoke. she said: chairman mao's revolutionary line is the fundamental guarantee for guiding us to every victory. we are determined to study hard marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and continuously raise our consciousness of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. we must persist in putting proletarian politics in command, firmly carry out the principle of "friendship first, competition second", hold fast to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, display the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and the courage of scaling the world peaks,

MODEL WORKERS

Chinese Veteran Model Workers Continue to Make Contribution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1972)

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, chinese veteran model workers are making new contributions to the socialist construction by an earnest study of marxist-leninist works, hard work and creativeness.

spinner yi shih-chuan continues the revolution

the workers of the shanghai no. 2 cotton mill praise veteran model worker yi shih-chuan for her conscientious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and her consistent participation in productive labour.

yi shih-chuan in 1953 was elected a national model worker in the textile industry and her group was cited as an example for all textile workers in china to emulate. she often got together with the workmates to study marxist-leninist works and chairman mao's works to heighten their consciousness in working for the revolution. on this basis the members of the group helped and encouraged each other and achieved remarkable success in production.

during the cultural revolution she was elected a member of the mill party committee and a standing committee member of the mill revolutionary committee because she had firmly defended and carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

yi shih-chuan makes painstaking efforts in study. her group ran a study class during the spring festival this year. they studied some passages from the "manifesto of the communist party". recalling how the workers emancipated themselves and were leading a happy life, they contrasted this with the pre-liberation days and criticized the plots of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers to change the chinese socialist system and restore the system of exploitation of man by man. things became clearer to them and they were determined to redouble their efforts to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

the cultural revolution has made yi shih-chuan think more than ever about how important it is to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to do a good job in revolution and production. in the past year she has studied "manifesto of the communist party" and "the state and revolution" and other works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and reread chairman mao's "on practice", "on contradiction" and other philosophical works.

having had little schooling, she faced many difficulties when she began to study marxist-leninist works. but she persevered. she noted down what she did not understand in the course of study and asked others for help.

learn and practise for the sake of revolution, give full play to our sportsmanship and skills, make excellent achievements and win honour for our socialist motherland.

at the end of the ceremony, sportsmen gave exhibition performances of chinese boxing, acrobatic gymnastics, badminton and table tennis. this was followed by a performance of mass callisthenics. as 400 cheering and leaping children streamed into the arena, the 1,400 youngsters sitting opposite the rostrum, cardboard in hand, spelled twelve red chinese characters reading "promote physical culture and build up the people's health". the rhythmic spectacular movements of the children performing callisthenics featured the healthy growth of china's younger generation with the kind attention of chairman mao and the party central committee and showed their vigour and determination to practise and study hard and be united, to become worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. the callisthenics ended with the children forming the design of "sunflowers facing the sun" while the youngsters on the stands spelled "long live the great communist party of china exclamation" and "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation"

the opening ceremonies held today in tientsin, shihchiachuang, paoting, tangshan and changchiakou were attended by leading members of local party and government departments, p.l.a. units and the physical culture and sports commissions in these areas. leading comrades and representatives of sportsmen spoke and there were sports and theatrical performances and ball games.

SPORTS

Peking Papers Feature Chairman Mao's Inscription on Sports

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1972)

twenty years ago today the great leader chairman mao wrote the inscription "promote physical culture and build up the people's health" for the all-china sports federation. the "people's daily" and other peking papers today gave front-page prominence to the facsimile of chairman mao's inscription.

now part of the mill leadership, yi shih-chuan remains part of the spinning group. her group a short time ago was assigned to spin yarn of five varieties and cotton polyester fibre. formerly it did a maximum of three varieties and had never worked up cotton polyester fibre. somebody worried that the yarn and cotton waste might get mixed together. yi shih-chuan encouraged the spinners to accept the new task despite the difficulties. they marked the bobbins to facilitate the next process of checking quality. they improved the bobbins by regularly getting quality reaction from the workers of the next process. in this way they set a new output record and raised quality to a new level.

scaling new heights

an iron mine drilling team in north china's hopei province named after ma wan-shui, a nationally known model worker, has set many new records in high speed tunnelling. under ma wan-shui's leadership, it became an advanced unit in china's metallurgical industry.

after ma wan-shui died of illness in 1961, veteran miner ma ming was elected team leader. he has led the team in scaling new heights. the team is doing outstanding work in the national drive for developing mining industry.

ma ming and members of his team at the end of this march set themselves the target of tunnelling 1,000 metres per month. but many of the new workers were unskilled, new equipment was lacking, and the team hit upon extremely hard rock stratum. defying the difficulty, ma ming said: "we workers armed with mao tsetung thought certainly can overcome any difficulty." he called veteran workers together to discuss how to allocate the manpower best. then he led the workers in hard struggle day and night, tunnelling 1,226 metres in one month, which was a new record.

indigenous expert makes new lathes

a worker-engineer in the hunan provincial motor plant is praised for his success in making five-spindled special machine tools for drilling and reaming. he is tan yi-pin, a noted provincial model worker.

the plant's 1970 production plan for diesel engines was double that for 1969. common drills were required with five work procedures to drill and ream lever parts of diesel engine gears. tan yi-pin worked out a design after consulting other workers and studying experience of fraternal plants. he and workers and technicians worked hard to improve the design. in something over one month they produced the special lathe required.

but it failed on the first trial. tan yi-pin that evening went to the workshop to examine the lathe. the next day he again consulted other workers and technicians. he accepted a veteran worker's suggestion for improving a part of the design. they renovated the machine tool and the products came up to standard. the operator pushes an electric button and the machine tool now automatically does five procedures including drilling and reaming. now 97 per cent of products are up to standard.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, tan yi-pin and other workers and technicians have made over 100 important technical innovations and designed and manufactured more than 100 special machine tools of various types.

SMALL INDUSTRIES

Small Industries in North China Region Serve Agriculture

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 10, 1972)

more than 1,000 small factories and mines have been built in the tangshan administrative region of north china's hopei province in line with chairman mao's general principle for developing the national economy: "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

these enterprises have helped improve agricultural production in general and farm mechanization in particular. the region in 1970 reached the grain target set in the national programme for the development of agriculture. despite attacks by prolonged drought, strong winds and hailstorms last year, it set an all-time record by harvesting 3.3 tons of grain per hectare.

most of the enterprises have been put up in the past two or three years. they are in the coal, iron and steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, machine building, insecticide, chemical, textile, paper, ceramics, sugar-refining and other industries. their products total more than 2,000 and include lathes, diesel engines and ball bearings.

a network of enterprises manufacturing and repairing farm machinery and semi-mechanized implements has come into being with the building of 24 county plants, over 90 central repair and manufacturing stations, over 440 commune stations and more than 2,000 production brigade workshops for this purpose. it has helped the whole region make rapid progress in mechanizing ploughing, irrigation, transport, plant protection and the processing of farm and side-line produce.

stress is laid on developing the industries according to the differing conditions of the hills, plains and low-lying coastal areas.

counties and communes with mineral reserves give priority to building basic industries. more than 570 coal, iron, copper, gold, quartz, limestone and other mines have been opened, mostly by communes and production brigades, through mass efforts. their output last year was valued at 9.6 million yuan, nearly double the 1970 figure. this has set the stage for the development of the local metallurgical industry and, at the same time, provided the communes and brigades with more funds to buy farm machinery.

iron and steel works have been put into operation in several cities and counties. a number of mines and iron smelting plants have been set up at the regional level to meet the needs of counties and communes.

the region's small coal pits now produce a million tons of coal for factories and consumers annually. many peasants now use coal instead of straw or other stalks as fuel. large quantities of stalks have thus been saved and, after fermentation, make pig feed. this has in turn promoted pig raising in the region.

coastal counties lacking in mineral resources make full use of sea water to turn out salt, caustic soda, hydrochloric acid and bleaching liquid. the production teams of leting county produce saltpetre in the slack farm season. the small county-run chemical works use saltpetre to make detergent, dyestuffs, sodium sulfide and sodium chloride. the county turns out more than 700 kinds of industrial products as against 380 in 1969, and the output value has risen 2.5 times.

while expanding its heavy industry, the tangshan administrative region is developing light industry on the basis of the existing factories and handicrafts co-ops to provide the people with more consumer goods and accumulate funds for heavy industry and agricultural mechanization. some blacksmiths and carpenters cooperatives use odd bits of metals to make hardware; some cotton oil-pressing mills have added equipment to turn out soap; and some printing houses have auxiliary workshops for making paper. counties growing beets have added sugar refining workshops to their wineries. such workshops have turned out more than 660 tons of sugar in the past two years. the small factories and workshops can be built and put into production in a year and in general bring quick returns. thanks to the small factories, tangshan is now able to supply itself with many light industrial products.

the region has adhered to the policy of self-reliance and hard struggle in speeding up the development of industry. tsunnua county designed and built a small blast furnace and put it into operation in only about three months. the furnace body is made of brick and the three hot blast ovens are made of refractory material mixed with cement. and this reduced the need for thick plate steel by dozens of tons. the furnace has turned out over 2,400 tons of iron in the past two years.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Northeast China Autonomous Hsien Adds Electric Facilities

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jun. 9, 1972)

a mountainous autonomous county in northeast china's kirin province has built 11 small and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of 2,870 kilowatts. almost 750 kilometres of transmission lines link all the people's communes and production brigades. the county has mechanized 70 per cent of the crop-processing and fodder crushing and 97 per cent of the peasant households have electric lighting.

inspired by the general line formulated by chairman mao of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the changpai korean autonomous county began to build electric power stations in 1958 by relying on the economic strength of the people's communes and the wisdom of the people.

the pataokou people's commune was a pioneer in this undertaking. this commune, sandwiched between two mountains, has only one gully with poor falls of water. when there was a mountain torrent, the gully would be flooded. poor and lower-middle peasants, technicians and cadres put their heads together and designed a station. a dam was then built to create a fall of water and at the same time check the flood. the commune spent only 6,000 yuan for a generator and other equipment while the people made the water turbine. the whole thing was completed in less than three months.

other communes and brigades followed suit. people used lime to replace cement and made wooden aqueducts and other equipment of wood to save material. eight other small electric power stations were built.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county decided to build a medium-sized hydro-electric power station. a higher leading body sent technicians to work with the commune members. determined to save more material for the state or the collective, they overcame many technical difficulties to make equipment. they made a 20-hp skip hoist out of scrap iron and steel to bring stones and concrete up the mountain. in building a 1,700-metre-long water way, they made a concrete mixer.

other poor and lower-middle peasants learned through practice to lay power transmission lines. they overcame numerous hardships and laid the transmission lines throughout the county in just one year. after that, every village had electricity.

the county added another medium-sized power station last october.

the county now has a motor vehicle repair shop, a pharmaceutical plant, a small cement plant and ore pits.

BICYCLES PRODUCTION

Shanghai Bicycle Plant Raises Output

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 9, 1972)

the modern shanghai no. 3 bicycle plant turns out 18 varieties of bicycles more than that when it started as a merge of several small factories with simple equipment.

set up in 1958, the big leap forward year in china, the plant started with around 800 machines, most made in 1920's and 1930's and had a low production capacity. the workers, under the leadership of the plant party committee, began to make improvements so as to turn out more and better bicycles to meet mass demand.

the workers of the axle making group produced special equipment after repeated experiments that mechanized and semi-mechanized production, increasing output 19 times.

the workers of a repair group made two semi-automatic machines and increased the output of bicycle frame-work by four times.

in all, the workers completed more than 2,000 technical innovations in a short time. they made over 100 semi-automatic lathes.

the workers kept pressing ahead. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers organized an experimental group to trial-produce a high frequency, high pressure electro-static paint sprayer to end hand lacquer work. they made the sprayer and streamlined lacquer processing after more than 100 experiments. this reduced manpower needs by two-thirds while trebling production and improving quality.

the plant has completed more than 10,000 technical innovations in the past decade and the 800 old pieces of equipment have all been improved. the workers have also turned out about 600 pieces of big special and general equipment. bicycle output has shown an average annual increase of over 25 per cent.

the plant leadership and the workers pay great attention to improving quality. they often send groups to factories, rural areas, army units and shopping centres to ask users for opinions. they also invite workers, peasants and soldiers to the plant to discuss their opinions. the bicycles they turn out are popular, attractive, light-weight and durable.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ballet Troupe Performs in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 9, 1972)

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of albania led by mantho bala was warmly applauded when it gave its first performance of the ballet "daughter of the highlands" here this evening.

a warm atmosphere marking the close unity of the chinese and albanian people prevailed at the theatre where the albanian troupe performed. the audience of more than two thousand workers, peasants and soldiers sang "we are true friends", "peking-tirana" and other songs.

seeing the performance were leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. liaoning provincial command and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, including chiang yung-hui, teng yueh, liu yung-yuan, yang ti, chang hai-tang, yin tsan-chen, wang tsung-chou and li su-wen. they met and had a very cordial and friendly talk with mantho bala and other albanian comrades-in-arms.

at the end of the performance, chiang yung-hui, yang ti, chang hai-tang, yin tsan-chen, wang tsung-chou and other local leaders went on stage and cordially shook hands with the artists to congratulate them on their success. the theatre presented an exciting scene when the audience and artists joined in cheering "enver-mao tsetung" "mao tsetung-enver" and "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the albanian troupe arrived here by special train on june 7. it was warmly welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the liaoning provincial and shenyang municipal revolutionary committees yang ti, yin tsan-chen and li fan-ching as well as more than one thousand local people and literary and art workers, that evening, the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the albanian troupe. comrade yang ti and comrade mantho bala spoke, hoping that the great unity and militant friendship between the chinese and albanian people would grow continuously.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets British Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1972)

chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the trade mission of development corporation for wales of britain led by douglas g. badham.

among those present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned li yung-ting, sun so-chang, tung chao, juan chia-keng and chao ai-chin. diplomatic officials of the british embassy in peking were present.

the british trade mission arrived here on june 3 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the host council, met the guests and gave a dinner in their honour on the fourth.

during its stay here, the mission had contacts with various national import and export corporations of china and other organizations concerned, and visited factories, people's communes and places of interest.

CHINA AND CANADA

Noted Canadian Dermatologist Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1972)

noted canadian dermatologist stuart maddin and his wife, and their son jim maddin arrived here by air today on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

they were met at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of the medical circles, including kuo hsing-kuo, mao po-hao, ku hsiu-po, tsai yu-ling, wang hsiang-tung and chang ching-lien.

CHINA AND CHILE

Leader of Chilean Government Economic Delegation Praises Sino-Chilean Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1972)

gonzalo martner, leader of the chilean government economic delegation and minister of planning, warmly praised the growing friendship between the chilean and chinese people and increasing friendly relations of cooperation between chile and china in an interview with hsinhua here today. he pointed out that although chile and china are far apart, the people of the two countries today have a better understanding of each other and a closer tie than ever before.

martner arrived in china on may 28 on a friendly visit at head of the chilean delegation. while in china, they visited peking, tientsin, nanking, shanghai and kwangchow. they made wide contacts with the people and held friendly talks with the chinese government.

martner said that while in peking, they held talks with the chinese side and together signed four agreements between the governments of chile and china -- on economic and technical cooperation, on the exchange of commodities, on trade and payment, and on long-term trade. these agreements, he added, include a long-term, interest-free loan provided by the chinese government to the chilean government, a loan that has no conditions attached. the chilean people cherish the relations of cooperation established with the people's republic of china, he said.

martner said: we visited factories, people's communes and schools in various places of china, and talked with local working people. we saw how the chinese workers displayed their initiative and wisdom and made many machines, how the chinese peasants made efforts to increase output and productivity, how the working people achieved good results in technical innovations. during the visit, we deeply felt that the chinese are full of friendly sentiments for the chilean people.

delegation leader martner expressed thanks for the warm reception accorded them by the chinese government and people. he believed the friendship between the two countries will be strengthened and developed in the common struggle against imperialism.

Chilean Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1972)

the chilean government economic delegation with gonzalo martner as leader and kurt dreckmann as deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by air this afternoon on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was warmly seen off at the airport by fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chou hua-min, vice-minister, of foreign trade; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; leading members of departments concerned wang lei, chen teh-ho, fang hsiao, ma chia-chun, cheng fei and sun so-chang; lin ping, chinese ambassador to chile; and more than 3,000 people of the capital.

present was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the national flags of chile and china fluttered over peking airport today. when delegation leader gonzalo martner, deputy leader kurt dreckmann, delegation member ambassador armando uribe a. and others bade farewell to the well-wishers, the people beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans to show their firm support to the chilean people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence, and to express their wish that the friendship between the people of china and chile would develop constantly in the common struggle against imperialism.

also present at the airport were li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking; jesus barreiro gonzalez, cuban ambassador to china; eduardo valdez, peruvian ambassador to china; and mrs. armando uribe and members of the chilean embassy here.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1972)

saburo endo and five others from the japanese veterans' association for japanese-chinese friendship arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

they were greeted at the airport by wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the host association, and leading members of organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, sun ping-hua, hsiao hsiang-chien and wu shu-tung.

present were japanese friends now in peking sueo tokuchi and his wife, ichizo kimura and sabayoshi koiwai.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

New Moroccan Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1972)

kacem zhiri, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of morocco to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were abdellatif lakhmiri, counsellor of the moroccan embassy in peking, and another embassy official.

also present were chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, and han hsu, director of the protocol department, and chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Banquet for Successful Visit of Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 9, 1972)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a banquet here this evening for the successful conclusion of the friendship performance tour in korea of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china.

present at the banquet on invitation were pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier of the cabinet; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the party central committee and secretary of the party central committee; kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly and chairman of the korean committee for foreign cultural relations; kim gyong ryon, member of the party central committee, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; ho dam, member of the party central committee and minister of foreign affairs; kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency; kang song san, chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the w.p.k.; li chang son, first vice-minister of culture; kim jae bong, vice-minister for foreign affairs; lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister for national defence; chang chol, vice-minister for culture; sin in ha, vice-chairman of the korean committee for foreign cultural relations; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the korean committee for foreign cultural relations and vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china

friendship association; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; sin jin sun, vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of literary and art unions, as well as personages from literary and art circles in pyongyang.

also present on the occasion were ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, and others.

hsu ching-hsien, leader of the troupe, spoke first at the banquet. he expressed hearty thanks for the friendly hospitality and warm welcome to the shanghai dance drama troupe of china during its friendship performance tour in korea, and particularly lofty respects for the warm concern shown by premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people.

he warmly praised the great achievements won by the people and literary and art workers of korea under the leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung. through this visit, he said, we have realized more deeply that the friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples founded and nurtured personally by comrade mao tsetung and comrade kim il sung and cemented with blood cannot be sabotaged by any force and are everlasting and unbreakable.

he said in conclusion: "when we return to china we will convey to our people and literary and art workers the profcund friendly feelings of the korean people towards the chinese people. the militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples is everlasting. the people of our two countries will unite more closely, fight together and win victory together exclamation"

comrade kim gyong ryon spoke next. he warmly praised the great contribution the visiting shanghai dance drama troupe of china made to the further strengthening of the militant friendship and fraternal solidarity between the people and literary and art workers of the two countries. he warmly praised and heartily greeted the achievements won by the chinese literary and art workers, who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line for literature and art.

he continued: "today the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the korean and chinese peoples and the friendly ties between the literary and art workers of the two countries are being daily strengthened."

he expressed the wish that the chinese people under the leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, will win ever greater victories in both revolution and construction under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china.

at the banquet, the guests and hosts had cordial conversations and repeatedly toasted a long, long life to comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Friendship Tourists Group Back in Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1972)

the 19-member chinese friendship tourists group with wu tzu-wen as its leader and hsiao yu-chen as its deputy leader wound up its visit to the democratic people's republic of korea and returned to peking by air today.

the group was met at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including cheng yu-chu, li chuan-chung and chu ping-yi. also present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and han chi hun, first secretary, of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

New Pakistan Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1972)

agha shahi, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the islamic republic of pakistan to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were b. ali, counsellor of the pakistan embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

also present were chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, han hsu, director of the protocol department, and yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador Calls on Tanzanian First Vice President

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jun. 8, 1972)

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen called on tanzanian first vice-president and chairman of the zanzibar revolution council aboud jumbe in the country's zanzibar island this morning. the first vice-president had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were commissioner of police in zanzibar edington kisasi, junior minister of the ministry of foreign affairs of tanzania tawakali khamis and chinese consul in zanzibar chen chiang.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Tanzanian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1972)

ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met with the delegation of the school of the tanganyika african national union of tanzania led by ambakisye ipyama.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura was present at the meeting.

also present were ting hsueh-sung, leading member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned including wen yeh-chan, hu li-peng and shan ta-chi.

CHINA AND USSR

Leader of Soviet Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1972)

ivan grishin, leader of the government trade delegation of the soviet union and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by air today.

he was greeted at the airport by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and others.

soviet ambassador to china v.s. tolstikov and others were present.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

Carry Through to the End the Great Socialist Revolution of Sending Educated Youths to Mountain and Rural Areas

by

Writing Group of the Labor Bureau under the State Planning Commission

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 6, 1972)

Under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the movement to send educated youths to mountain and rural areas is developing continuously in China. Particularly since the great proletarian cultural revolution, in response to Chairman Mao's great call, "It is very necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," a spectacular revolutionary upsurge of enthusiasm in going to mountain and rural areas has appeared in the whole country, and thousands upon thousands of educated youths from cities and towns have been happily rushing to the rural and border areas in the motherland and have firmly embarked on the road of integration with the masses of workers and peasants, writing a beautiful page of China's youth movement and adding new splendor to the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

In cities and the countryside, people in their millions rejoice in and warmly eulogize the great victory of the movement to send educated youths to mountain and rural areas. But swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type hate this movement bitterly, do their utmost to disparage it and go even to the extent of abusing it as "reform through labor in disguise." The mighty revolutionary current of the Chinese educated youths going to mountain and rural areas is a powerful criticism against the absurdities spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

The movement of educated youths to mountain and rural areas is a great socialist revolution. It has far-reaching influence on the bringing up of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution, consolidating of the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing of restoration of capitalism, promoting of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in cities and the countryside, and building of a socialist new countryside. Currently, education in ideology and political line is being carried out penetratingly in the whole Party, the whole Army and among the people of the country. Our going further to study the series of Chairman Mao's directives on the sending of educated youths to mountain and rural areas, to deepen our understanding of this great socialist revolution and to criticize thoroughly the reactionary fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type has vital significance in raising our consciousness of defending and carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and of pushing forward the brisk development of the movement to send educated youths to mountain and rural areas.

(I)

Fundamentally speaking, this great socialist revolution of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas aims at upholding the Marxist-Leninist line of integrating educated youths with the masses of workers and peasants and, in the course of the three major revolutionary struggles in the countryside, training and bringing up successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. This is a major problem bearing on what road the future generations should take and whether or not our Party and State should change their political color. This is a question of fundamental importance to the proletarian revolutionary cause for a hundred years.

The socialist society covers a very long historical period. During this historical period, there still exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there still exists the struggle between the socialist line and the capitalist line, there still exists the danger of restoration of capitalism. The struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat for winning over the younger generation is an important expression of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines under the conditions of socialism. This struggle is protracted and complex. The focal point of this struggle is the question of "in accordance with the outlook of which class we should educate the youths and for which class we should bring up successors."

Two diametrically opposite lines always exist in the question of bringing up the younger generation. For a long time in the past, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, taking the stand of the landlord and capitalist classes, adhered to reactionary idealist transcendentalism, rabidly opposed the road of integrating educated youths with the masses of workers and peasants and stubbornly pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education with "three separations" at its core. Using personal fame and gain as bait, they went all out to uphold the fallacies of "going to school in order to seek an official post," "winning personal fame and gain," "self-cultivation behind closed doors" and "personal struggle," in a frenzied

attempt to lead educated youths astray and to turn them into spiritual aristocrats separated from reality, from labor and from the workers and peasants and into tools for their restoration of capitalism. As far as this question is concerned, our struggle against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is an acute struggle between the proletarian world outlook and the bourgeois world outlook and between the proletarian line and the bourgeois line.

The proletariat holds that educated youths can train themselves into successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause provided they take the road of integrating themselves with the masses of workers and peasants and brave the storm and face the world during the mass struggle and in the course of revolution. In the past few decades, the broad masses of Chinese educated youths have advanced bravely along the revolutionary line indicated by Chairman Mao, trained themselves into staunch revolutionary fighters during the fiery mass struggle and played the role of the vanguard during various historical periods of the revolution.

In the socialist period, particularly after being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of Chinese educated youths have become more conscious of the necessity to integrate themselves with the masses of workers and peasants. Large groups of educated youths from cities and towns have gone spiritedly to rural areas, border regions, factories and mining enterprises and the basic-level units--this is a vivid expression of their revolutionary consciousness. The history of growth of the broad masses of Chinese educated youths is a history of continuous victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and is also a brilliant victory of the Marxist-Leninist line of integrating educated youths with the masses of workers and peasants.

When the great proletarian cultural revolution entered the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation, Chairman Mao pointed out clearly: "It is very necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." This represents the deep concern shown by Chairman Mao for the broad masses of educated youths and is a great strategic measure of educating the younger generation and bringing up revolutionary successors under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the countryside, educated youths may learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants their deep feeling of devotion to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, their class stand of discriminiately loving friends and hating enemies, their noble character of warmly cherishing socialism, their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, their excellent style of hard struggle and their rich experience in the three major revolutionary struggles. Going to the countryside permanently and unconditionally to form one with the poor and lower-middle peasants, to receive re-education modestly from them and to carry out arduous training, the educated youths will shift their stand to the side of the proletariat and can basically solve the questions of whom they should love, whom they should hate and whom they should serve. Meanwhile, only by personally participating in the three major revolutionary struggles can

they really acquire more abilities and develop their talents to the full and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing during the struggle to know and transform the objective world.

Through personal experience, the broad masses of educated youths who have gone to rural and mountain areas have deeply learned that the countryside is really a good battleground for them to transform their world outlook and the poor and lower-middle peasants are their good teachers. During the thtree major revolutionary struggles in the countryside, they have been trained for several years so that their standpoint, viewpoint, thinking and feeling have gone through a revolutionary change. The youths say: "Now we do not think much of personal hardships and fatigue but of the great historical tasks of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution." "When we see a mountain, we feel it is dear to us; when we drink water, we find it sweet. Our hearts are linked with those of the poor and lower-middle peasants. We are determined to live in the countryside and carry the revolution through to the end."

A new generation of laborers with socialist consciousness and culture are growing up healthily in the vast countryside. From among them have emerged large groups of advanced units and heroic and model personalities. The proletarian revolutionary spirit of such outstanding heroes as Chin Hsun-hua, Shen Hsiu-chin and Chang Yung is arousing and inspiring the broad masses of the young people. The old pace-setters, such as Hsing Yen-tzu, Hou Tsun and Liu Ch'ang-yin, are continuing to make fresh contributions toward the revolution on their road of advance.

In various localities, a great number of outstanding educated youths who have come from cities and towns have joined the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League and have been elected and admitted into the leading groups at all levels, others have been elected members of Party committees or revolutionary committees at the provincial, municipal and autonomous region levels, and still others serve as secretaries of Party branches, chairmen of revolutionary committees and secretaries of CYL branches of brigades, accountants, barefoot doctors, and privately-run school teachers. The poor and lower-middle peasants rejoice at seeing the growth of the rusticated educated youths. They say: "We can rest assured when we have such a revolutionary younger generation. The revolutionary enterprise founded by Chairman Mao himself will be handed down generation after generation forever. Parents of rusticated educated youths also say: "This road our children have taken under Chairman Mao's guidance is really a bright road of revolutionization."

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decided everything." When the line is correct, it is possible to train and bring up the millions upon millions of educated youths into successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause; if the line is wrong, the youths who were born in the new society and have grown up under the red flag will be led astray. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type go all out to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line to violate the movement to send educated youths to mountain and rural areas. They have taught us a lesson by

negative example. We must tightly grasp the line as the key link, adhere to the correct orientation of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas, and consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

(II)

This great socialist revolution of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas not only aims at combating and preventing revisionism and bringing up successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, but also is orientated toward the countryside and is for the purpose of supporting agriculture, implementing Chairman Mao's general policy of developing the national economy by "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," and quickening the building of a socialist new countryside in China.

During the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, strengthening the agricultural front, developing agricultural production and consolidating the socialist front in the countryside is a matter of prime importance bearing on the development of China's national economy, the diminution of the difference between the cities and the countryside, the strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao taught us in his report to the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party: "Attention must be given to both city and village and it is necessary to link closely urban and rural work, workers and peasants, industry and agriculture. Under no circumstances should the village be ignored and only the city given attention; such thinking is entirely wrong." During the period of socialist upsurge in the countryside and in the years which followed, Chairman Mao further pointed out: "Our country has a peasant population of over 500 million. The conditions of the peasants have close bearings on the development of China's economy and the consolidation of her political power." He personally charted the general policy of "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing China's national economy. He also asked all governmental departments and all professions and trades in cities and the countryside to confirm the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation, to orientate themselves toward the countryside and to attach prime importance to the giving of support to agriculture and the collective economy of the people's communes.

In order to do a good job of agriculture and to build a socialist new countryside, it is necessary not only to arm the peasants with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, to implement the series of lines, directives and policies on rural work charted by Chairman Mao, and to exploit to the maximum the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants for socialism, and the Party and the State are also required to give the countryside material, technical and financial support and support in manpower. The countryside urgently needs thousands upon thousands of revolutionary youths who have cultural and scientific knowledge to join in the great struggle of building a socialist new countryside. During the upsurge of agricultural cooperation, Chairman Mao issued this call: "All people who have had some

education should go happily to work in the countryside if they get the chance. In the vast countryside, there is plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full."

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They always belittle the countryside and undermine agriculture. They employ all possible means to make the cities develop out of proportion, to create opposition between industry and agriculture and to enlarge the difference between cities and the countryside. This is a dangerous road leading the socialist China to the abyss of miseries created by capitalism. They maliciously disparage the great socialist revolution of sending educated youths to the countryside, in a frenzied attempt to prevent the educated youths from taking part in socialist construction in the countryside. The Chinese people will never tolerate their schemes.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teachings and filled with surging heroism, millions upon millions of Chinese educated youths go to mountain and rural areas to settle down there, dedicating their youth to the cause of socialist construction in the countryside of the motherland. Under the leadership of Party organizations and poor and lower-middle peasants, they work vigorously, dare to think and to act, and become the most active and most lively portion of the forces on various fronts in the countryside. They enthusiastically propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought, actively participate in class struggle and the line struggle and consolidate the socialist positions in the countryside. In the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," they vie with each other in blazing the trail; in making scientific experiments and realizing modernization in agriculture, they develop their talents to the full; in the struggle of popularizing culture, public health and changing outdated habits and customs in the countryside, they strive to act as pace-setters; in militia activities, they learn skills diligently and practice hard; in the struggle to defend the border regions of the motherland, they fight bravely and fear no sacrifice. They actively contribute toward the cause of socialist revolution and construction in the countryside and bring an inspiring new atmosphere to the countryside.

For instance, the 30 educated youths who came to settle in Maochiashan production team, P'inglu hsien, Shansi Province, joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in cutting across mountain slopes and levelling the peaks, piling stone to build fields, thereby bringing a tremendous change in this mountain villlage. Last year, despite a serious drought, total grain output doubled that of the year before.

Ch'eng Yu-chih, an educated youth who came to settle in Wench'uant'un brigade, Cholu hsien, Hopei Province, took the lead in making scientific experiments in a big way and overcame the difficulties which made the output of many farm and forestry crops remain low the year round. After the brigade had popularized his experience of managing a pear orchard in a scientific way, total output quickly increased by more than 20 times. The per-mow output of maize and sorghum which he and other youths planted in experimental fields exceeded 1,000 catties. The several dozen fine strains

they cultivated were popularized in 15 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised him and called him an "indigenous expert" by the Sangkan River.

Sun Li-chieh and other educated youths who settled in Kuanchiachuang brigade, Yench'uan hsien, Yenan district, actively learned medical skills and served the poor and lower-middle peasants in the mountain area. In the past two years and more, they have performed more than 1,000 surgical operations, successfully removing tumors of the thyroid and tumors of the breasts, repairing ulcers of the stomach, and performing other major surgical operations. They became well-known "barefoot doctors" of that district.

The poor and lower-middle peasants rejoiced at seeing this and praised them as good propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought, good students of the poor and lower-middle peasants, good fighters in the struggle against the enemy, good commune members in learning from Tachai, and good servants of the people. The broad masses of educated youths who came to settle in mountain and rural areas said heroically: "In the countryside there is knowledge which we can never learn wholly and there are things we can never accomplish completely all our lives. We are taking a path between fields, but we are advancing toward the great target of communism."

Going to mountain and rural areas to participate in the great cause of building a socialist new countryside is an honorable task assigned to revolutionary youths by the times. Educated youths are required to go through tempering and grow up in the countryside, and the countryside needs educated youths to participate in revolution and construction there. Everywhere in the vast countryside is a battlefield for educated youths to develop their talents to the full.

(III)

This great socialist revolution of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas is also an ideological revolution to destroy the old ideology and establish the new ideology and to change the outdated habits and cutoms. This revolution also is the most radical rupture with the old traditional ideas that belittle the countryside, the peasants and agricultural labor.

Ideology and culture of a particular class reflect and serve the politics and economy of that particular class. The old ideas, old culture and old habits and customs of the exploiting classes came into being and developed on the basis of private ownership; they serve the interests of the exploiting classes and are tools used by the exploiting classes to swindle and fool the masses of people. Fallacies ranging from "mental workers rule and manual workers are ruled" and "one who excels in scholarship is competent for an official post" as advocated by Confucius and Mencius, representative of the fallen slave-owning class, to the theories of "going to school in order to seek an official post," "seek personal fame and gain," "go to the countryside to get a veneer of gold," "punishment through labor" and "reform through labor in disguise" as disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type are all songs of the same key and goods

of the same brand, are imbued with the same spirit and hold manual labor, the peasants and the countryside in utmost contempt. They invariably regard it a "shameful" and "humiliating" thing to go to the countryside to do farming, and they even regard this as a kind of "punishment" and "reform through labor." These old traditional concepts are diametrically opposite to the new ideas, new culture and new habits and customs of the proletariat.

The proletariat holds that labor and the nature together form the resource of all riches. Labor creates the world, labor also has created mankind itself. The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history. One of the great targets of the proletarian revolution is to turn productive labor "from a kind of burden into a kind of enjoyment." In our socialist country, the laboring people are the masters. There is no distinction of high and low class in labor. Laborers are honorable, whether they be peasants or workers. Participation in agricultural labor and participation in industrial labor are equally great and heroic deeds. The city supports the countryside and industry supports agriculture so as to diminish the "three differences" gradually--this is a great historical task for the proletariat. The educated youths go to the countryside to serve as a socialist peasant of a new type and join the peasants in working with their own hands to build a socialist new countryside and create a beautiful future--this is an extremely honorable revolutionary deed. The proletariat precisely seeks to create the revolutionary public opinion, to destroy the old and establish the new, to change outdated habits and customs, and disseminate the new ideology of warmly cherishing labor and the countryside, finding glory in living in the countryside and in doing farming. With the socialist revolution developing deeply on the political and ideological fronts in our country, particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution, various kinds of non-proletarian ideas have been criticized incisively and the mental outlook of the masses of the people has gone through a tremendous change. Chairman Mao's brilliant idea that "educated youths should go to the countryside" is imprinted ever more deeply in the minds of the people. A new social practice of the educated youths consciously going to mountain and rural areas and the broad masses of parents actively "teaching their children to take up farming" is taking shape.

However, the struggle to destroy the old and establish the new and change outdated habits and customs cannot be won in a single day. "Invariably, remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way." The class enemies always try to use the old ideas to win over the ideological positions from the proletariat and to corrupt the people's inner being. In particular, remnants of the reactionary ideas of "going to school in order to seek an official post," "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" and "paying greater attention to industry than to farming" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type are still causing disturbance and playing havoc in varying degrees. Reflected among the people, this struggle is largely expressed as the struggle between the two ideologies in the people's minds. Therefore, this ideological revolution requires persevering and arduous efforts.

Marx and Engels pointed out in the "Communist Manifesto": "The development of the communist revolution involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." When the Chinese socialist reform had been basically completed, Chairman Mao again pointed out incisively: "By itself the socialist revolution on the economic front (in the ownership of the means of production) is insufficient and cannot be consolidated. There must also be a thoroughgoing socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts." This deep-going ideological revolution of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas is an important component part of the continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and an important aspect of the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere. We must, proceeding from the high plane of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, deepen our understanding of this great socialist revolution of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas, raise our revolutionary consciousness, conscientiously carry out revolutionary mass criticism, firmly effect the most radical rupture with the old traditional ideas of belittling the countryside, the peasants and agricultural labor. In the course of this great socialist revolution, each revolutionary, particularly each cadre, must act in accordance with the Party's principle, consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, take the lead in sending his children to the countryside and teaching them to take up farming, and be promoters of the movement to send educated youths to mountain and rural areas.

Sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas is a great strategic measure formulated by Chairman Mao for the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction. It is our Party's firm and unchangeable policy and an everlasting revolutionary undertaking of the proletariat. The far-reaching influence of this great socialist revolution on the upbringing of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, the building of a socialist new countryside, the change of outdated habits and customs, the transformation of society and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat will expand ever more extensively before the people in keeping with the development of the history of our country. We must obey Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism," read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism, thoroughly criticize the counter-revolutionary fallacies disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, penetratingly carry out education in ideology and political line, raise our consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, firmly advance along the course charted by Chairman Mao, and carry through to the end the great socialist revolution of sending educated youths to the mountain and rural areas!

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CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Handle Correctly Several Relationships in Capital Construction

by

Kuo Chien-wei (郭建為)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 8, 1972)

Capital construction is an important segment in the development of the national economy. It is also an important means for realizing expanded social reproduction. To make a proper job of capital construction is of great significance in building socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results and in building, at the best possible speed, our country into a great socialist power with its own modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defenses and modern science and culture.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "To achieve victory in work, i.e., the expected results, people must bring their own thinking in line with objective external laws." Capital construction is a great struggle for the transformation of the objective world and a piece of complicated work. Only by doggedly upholding dialectical materialism and seeking an understanding and a grasp of the objective laws governing capital construction and correctly handling the various kinds of relations in practical work can we achieve greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

(1) Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Needs and Possibilities

Since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our capital construction effort, like all other aspects of the national economy, has showed great progress in scope and speed. For that matter, imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries and their agents in the country have been scared to death and driven mad with hatred. They are always scheming and plotting to carry out sabotage.

To wreck socialist construction and stage a capitalist comeback, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have negated the possibility of high-speed capital construction under the socialist system. Harping on the same tune as imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries, they point to our inadequacy in this and that respect, claiming that we can only crawl inch by inch at the heels of the foreigners. They resort to various vicious means in a vain attempt to kill the socialist activism of the masses and wreck the capital construction effort. But the reality of our socialist construction has smashed the pipe-dream of all class enemies seeking the disruption of our efforts toward high-speed development of socialist construction. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have landed in a blind alley in their open and blatant opposition to high-speed development of construction. They have changed tactics to feign support for high-speed development, spreading

idealist transcendentalism and making such absurd claims as "There is only what escapes the mind and not what cannot be put into practice," "What comes to mind can surely be put into practice," and "We may let our imagination run wild." They do not recognize the objective laws governing the development of things and instead play up the line that capital construction can go ahead free from the bonds of any conditions, and allow unlimited expansion in scope and beyond a plan to include any item that strikes our fancy. Such an approach will inevitably result in a lengthening of the frontline, a diffusion of forces and the long immobilization of substantial manpower and material resources, thus hindering the high-speed development of socialist construction.

Some of our comrades do not have a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's teachings. They are not good at applying dialectical materialism. Motivated purely by a well-intentioned desire to speed up the building of the great socialist motherland, they go in for expanding capital construction a bit beyond the centralized state plan and lining up a few more items. If things are done according to the subjective wishes of these comrades, then the results will inevitably be contrary to our expectations, as we cannot reach our goal in a hurry to get what we wish. Then we shall be playing into the very hands of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

The scope and pace of capital construction have an effect on the pace of development of social production, an effect on the technical level of production and an effect on consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the socialist system. Therefore, we must exert the greatest efforts and carry out capital construction with greater, quicker, better and more economical results. There is not the least doubt about that. But the scope and pace of capital construction are independent of people's subjective wishes but are governed by various objective conditions. This is to say that in carrying out capital construction, we must think not only of needs but also of possibilities. All units and personnel connected with capital construction must correctly handle the relations between needs and possibilities.

The scope and pace of capital construction are first dictated by the level of development of the national economy and the relations of proportion between accumulation and consumption. Accumulation provides material conditions for expanded social reproduction. To develop production at a high speed, we must have the largest possible accumulation. But in a certain period, accumulation provided by society has its limits. This is because part of the fixed gross social product must be used for consumption. Under socialist conditions, the proportion accounted for by consumption decides the livelihood level of the laboring people. Accumulation and consumption are organically related and neither can be ruled out lopsidedly. One of the important tasks of the socialist planned economy is to arrange properly for the proportionate relations between accumulation and consumption.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "The problem of distribution as to accumulation and consumption is a complicated problem and cannot be easily solved at once in an entirely rational manner." "The state must

accumulate and the cooperative must also accumulate but not excessively." Therefore, we must never expand the scale of capital construction unjustifiably.

In Capital, the great proletarian revolutionary teacher Marx pointed out, "Some enterprises may for a long period claim manpower and means of production but without providing appropriate products in return in such a period. Some production sectors may claim manpower and means of production continuously or repeatedly in one year while at the same time providing means of livelihood and means of production. On the basis of social production, we must decide the scale on which the various enterprises of the former kind must operate. Only in this way can we avoid causing harm to the various production sectors of the latter kind."

Under general conditions, capital construction is just what Marx aptly described as "enterprise of the former kind." Therefore, if capital construction is on too large a scale, the proportion of social product used for consumption will have to be reduced and the livelihood level of the laboring people lowered. This also hinders the smooth progress of social production. Actually, socialist construction will suffer.

The scale and pace of capital construction must also be bound by the levels of development of various main products and their proportionate relations. This is to say we must pay attention to an overall balance of manpower, material and financial resources. In regard to material, we must have not only balanced means of production but also balanced supplies under various categories. On this point, many comrades have acquired a deep understanding in practice. With building materials inadequate, we cannot put together a factory building. With a factory building set up but without a complete plant, we cannot have production capacity. With a fully equipped factory but without an adequate supply of manpower and raw and other materials, fuels, etc., we also cannot have a realistic production capacity. This is the simplest reason why in arranging capital construction, we must take into consideration an overall balance.

By arranging capital construction in disregard of objective conditions and an overall balance, we cannot carry out capital construction smoothly. It will also inevitably have an adverse effect on the national economy. But this is not to say that by arranging for capital construction, we can only be negative and passive. Materialist dialectics tells us that we cannot overlook the subjective initiative of people and the activism and creativity of the revolutionary masses. For instance, the above-mentioned proportionate relations between accumulation and consumption do not mean something rigid and fixed. It requires us to make rational arrangements in the light of reality with full consideration given to the demands of the then prevailing political and economic situations. A proper or improper arrangement spells a world of difference in results.

In carrying out capital construction under certain conditions of manpower, material and financial resources, whether we harness objective conditions properly or improperly, whether we give full play to the activism and

creativeness of the masses or not will also bring different results. Here a noteworthy problem is that in capital construction, we must carry out thoroughly the guideline of concentrating forces for a battle of annihilation. To concentrate manpower, material and financial resources in a certain period and build and set in motion those items playing a major part in the national economy with the best possible speed will enable us to gain time and make the most of the results of investment. It actually means a great saving.

Conversely, if we spread manpower, material and financial resources over a number of items, time spent on various building projects will inevitably be lengthened and production capacity will fail to materialize with rapidity. This is obviously highly detrimental to the development of the national economy. It goes to show that involved in the proper or improper handling of capital construction is the tremendous role of people's subjective initiative.

Therefore, so long as we pay attention to setting all positive factors in motion while treating objective laws with respect, we can make not only positive but also steady arrangements for capital construction to insure really the high-speed and proportionate development of capital construction.

(2) Handle Correctly the Relations Between the Whole and a Part

In capital construction, how should we treat correctly the relations between the whole and a part? This is equally a very important problem. As far as the whole national economy is concerned, capital construction constitutes a part. When it comes to capital construction in various departments and various areas, the national capital construction effort represents a whole. It is a unified whole made up of various interrelated parts. Therefore, we must correctly handle the relations between capital constructionand the whole national economy. Meanwhile, we must seriously handle well the relations between the whole and the part in capital construction and guard against and overcome one-sidedness in thinking and dispersionism in action. Only in this way can we make a good job of capital construction.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Without democracy, there cannot possibly be correct concentration because with a division of opinion all round and lack of unified awareness, the system of centralization cannot be established. What is called concentration? First, we must concentrate correct views." Lenin also taught, "It is imperative to practice democratic centralism in the economic field." To carry out seriously democratic centralism is an important guideline for the correct handling of the relations between the whole and a part.

One of the tactics of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type against socialist economic construction is to wreck the system of democratic centralism in economic work. They oppose concentration and unity and promote in a big way "independent kingdoms" in a vain attempt to manipulate certain important production sectors. They make a hullabaloo about turning these

departments into "independent and integral systems" that "seek help from none in one thousand and one respects." Meanwhile swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type are vigorously promoting "dictatorship in every field" to dampen local activism.

The practice of planned economy for socialism is dictated by the law of planned and proportionate development for the national economy. If there are no unified state plans, centralization and unity are out of the question. In modern society, various production sectors are interrelated and interdependent. Under socialist conditions, various enterprises especially show mutual cooperation and mutual support. No matter what its kind and what weight it carries, a department is but indulging in wishful thinking and getting nowhere if it cuts itself loose from the state unified plan to seek in isolation "a venture that needs no outside help in one thousand and one respects" and what is called "an independent and integral system." What this leads to will be disruption of the socialist unified planned economy.

Chairman Mao teaches us that we should give fuller play to local enthusiasm and "let local areas do more things under the unified central plan." To carry out capital construction, we must handle properly the relations between the Center and local areas and associate properly the practice of unified plans with full development of local enthusiasm. In formulating plans, we must seriously take into consideration local opinions and demands and allow adequate leeway so that with local realities in mind local areas can do more things. Development of local enthusiasm is synonymous with the execution of unified plans. In doing more things, local areas cannot deviate from the state unified plans. As far as those comrades on the front of capital construction are concerned, they should especially stress the necessity of upholding state plans and strictly carry out unified plans.

At present, in capital construction, a small number of units and a minority of comrades have still not set straight the relations between part represented by themselves and the whole. In disregard of state plans, they greedily seek quantity and the big and the comprehensive and freely take up construction projects outside the plan, so that the frontline of capital construction is lengthened and construction projects are not put into production for long, thus hampering the development of the national economy. A small number of units even seek various excuses and various means to work on high-standard non-productive construction items. This not only interferes with the fulfillment of state capital construction plans but also goes against the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. Such an approach marked with concern for only a small part of the whole in their own interest and disregard of the whole represented by the state is a manifestation of dispersionism and ultra democracy. They should be given education in their regard for the whole so that they may consciously overcome and rectify acts harmful to state unified plans and forces may be concentrated for a battle of annihilation in capital construction to accelerate the pace of socialist construction.

(3) Correctly Handle the Relations Between Action Guided by Proper Procedures and Acceleration of the Pace of Construction

Chairman Mao pointed out, "All objective things are inherently interrelated and guided by internal laws." Capital construction is a relatively complex piece of work and involves many steps from the formulation of a plan to the completion of a construction project and its being put into operation. It has its guiding law. Take the building of a factory for instance. On the whole, involved are such major stages as the formulation of a program for planned tasks, the selection of a factory site, surveying, designing, construction, installation of equipment, trial run, etc. In every major stage there are many small links. With their own inherent laws, these stages and links are organically related and placed in proper order. For instance, without close investigation and study and an analysis and comparison, we cannot fix a correct factory site. Without making surveys, we cannot have a clear idea of geological conditions and various natural conditions and cannot make a design suited to actual conditions. Without working out a design, we cannot find a basis for construction work. Therefore, in carrying out capital construction, we must generally first do surveying and designing and then carry out construction.

To wreck the capital construction effort, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have outrageously condemned many necessary capital construction procedures as "sterotyped rules" and advocated a line that dispensed with investigation and study in freely choosing a factory site. It also dispensed with surveying in working out a design subjectively and with designing in carrying out construction work. They also absurdly claimed that by so doing we could accelerate the speed of construction. In fact, this was sheer idealist balderdash.

A small number of comrades consider that following proper capital construction procedures is a troublesome and time-consuming practice which affects the speed of capital construction. This is a one-sided view. In fact, necessary capital construction procedures are an embodiment of the objective laws of capital construction. They fit in with the laws of development of objective things. Acting according to necessary procedures not only would not hamper the pace of construction but also insure acceleration of the pace of construction to give us greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

The process of carrying out capital construction procedures is first one of investigation and study. As far as epistemology is concerned, recognition or non-recognition of the necessary capital construction procedures is a major problem of adherence to the materialist theory of reflection or adherence to idealist transcendentalism. Whether greater, quicker, better and more economical results can be achieved in capital construction is decided by many factors. By taking up a job without making close investigations and studies and without acquiring adequate data, we can never excel. Take the selection of a factory site for instance. We must take into consideration political, economic, technical, natural and other conditions.

Concretely, speaking, we must carry out the Party's line, guideline and policy and give overall consideration to the sources of supply of raw and other materials and fuels required in the process of construction and production and various factors involving hydrological geology, engineering geology, water sources, electric power sources, meteorology, communications and transportation. This requires a large amount of investigation and study work including surveying, collection of data of various kinds and making repeated comparisons and analyses. Only in this way can we make a proper choice.

Some comrades attach no importance to designing work as they feel that this is only something on paper. Besides, it is often continuously revised in construction work to suit new conditions. To them, designing is something inconsequential. All they need to do is to do construction work with a definite idea in mind. This is also one-sided thinking. While merely something on a piece of paper, a design provides a basis for the organization of the broad masses of workers for construction work toward a unified goal of building. It represents a very important link in capital construction. Without working out proper designs, we definitely cannot carry out proper capital construction. To start construction work without a design, an extremely high degree of blindness will inevitably result. Thus we cannot effectively insure the quality of projects and the rational use of manpower and material and financial resources. A big loss and a waste can therefore be hardly avoided. Of course, only under the guidance of the Party's line, guideline and policy can a proper design be worked out after laborious work by the designing personnel on the basis of practice among the broad masses. Therefore, we must resort to "three-in-one" on-the-spot designing with the participation of workers, cadres and technical personnel. Designing work personnel must seek ideological revolutionization, go deep into the midst of a worksite, rely on the masses, seriously make investigations and studies, and absorb widely the results of technical innovation and scientific research in the practice of production. The aim is to insure the hammering out of designs meeting such requirements as safety and adaptability, an advanced technical level, economy and rationality.

Of course, to act according to capital construction procedures does not mean complete lack of discrimination of different conditions and no alterations whatsoever. Take the fixing of a railway route for instance. Generally involved are the four stages of prospecting on foot, initial prospecting, detailed surveying and fixed surveying. But this applies to general conditions. In areas involving relatively complicated topographic and geological conditions, we must be more thorough in our work and even go through the same job several times. Where topographic and geological conditions are relatively simple, we can simplify things a bit. Various steps of the whole process can be properly interchanged. For instance, where the relations between designing and construction are concerned, with the procedure of preceding construction with designing as the main guide, we should allow a rational interchange between the two. For a major project, after the completion of arrangement and designing for a total plane surface, we may start construction on every item upon the completion of its

designing, where several items of a project allowing separate operations are concerned. Where a project allows no separate operations, no matter what the size of a project and its nature, a general demand for designing preceded by prospecting and surveying and for construction preceded by the drawing of a blueprint is also helpful toward the acceleration of the pace of construction.

"The line is the lever, and, with it grasped, everything will fall into place." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad revolutionary masses are waging a resolute struggle against the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Tremendous achievements are scored in capital construction. We must continuously wage class struggle with vigor, penetratingly conduct ideological and political line education, assiduously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and raise the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism. We must also continuously unfold penetrating revolutionary mass criticism, eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of idealism and metaphysics spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, study and apply dialectical materialism, strengthen investigation and study, seriously sum up experience, overcome subjectivism and blindness, lay hold of objective laws and continuously raise our ideological level and work level and make a better job of capital construction work.

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GRAIN PRODUCTION

Three Northern Provinces of China Set New Grain Record After Achieving Grain Sufficiency--First in a Series on How Three Provinces in Northern China Have Achieved Grain Sufficiency

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1972)

the three provinces of hopei, shantung and honan in northern china, traditionally hit by natural disasters, low-yielding and grain deficient, have become basically self-sufficient in grain since 1970. despite serious natural disasters in 1971, the three adjoining provinces made further advances and registered an all-time record grain harvest.

some people's communes and production brigades in these provinces now have collective grain reserves, and many peasant families have a grain surplus. the dynamic change is important for china's agriculture and a victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

important agricultural centres, the three provinces account for one-fifth of the country's total farmland and population.

situated in the haiho, huai and yellow river basins, these provinces are crossed by many waterways and have fertile soil and rich natural resources. however, under the brutal oppression and exploitation of the feudal landlord class and the kuomintang reactionaries, the resources were misused. this resulted in serious erosion in the upper and middle reaches of the rivers and silting of the lower reaches. heavy rains used to swell the rivers and cause dyke breaches and flooding. much farmland turned saline. on the other hand, the dry season meant drought, with many smaller streams virtually drying up. historical records show that the yellow river breached its dykes 1,500 times in the 2,000 years before liberation. during the 1933 flood, the river, known as "china's sorrow", submerged 12,000 square kilometres of land in 67 counties of the three provinces and 3.64 million people were seriously affected.

imperialist aggression and plunder, especially the japanese imperialist policy of "kill all, loot all and burn all" threw the people into misery. many innabitants were killed, forests were burned and fields laid waste.

all this subjected the provinces to attacks by flood, drought, sandstorms and salinization and held back agriculture. under the pretext of harnessing the rivers, the reactionary ruling classes collected levies from the people but took no effective measures to control the rivers. the labouring people struggled on the verge of starvation.

after the founding of new china, the people, under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, carried out land reform to abolish the centuries-old landlord ownership of land. the people took the road of socialist collectivization and developed production by relying on their collective strength. yet grain deficiency, a problem left over from past regimes,

for years was not fundamentally solved. the state had to transport large amount of food grain from the south to the north every year.

solution of this historical problem, therefore, is of great political and economic significance. the great leader chairman mao has shown great concern for the people and production in these provinces and visited them on inspection tours. he issued the calls "the huai river must be harnessed" in 1951, "work on the yellow river must be done well" in 1952 and "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control" in 1963. inspired by these instructions, the people have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and with state assistance built large-scale water control projects.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the renegade liu shao-chi and company pushed a revisionist line and advocated the theory that natural conditions decide everything. they spread such fallacies as "the three northern provinces are often hit by natural disasters and it is reasonable to send in grain from other parts of the country" and "the yellow, huai and haiho rivers cannot be put under complete control". these fallacies were aimed at discouraging the people, undermining farm production in the provinces and thwarting their efforts to end grain deficiency.

firmly implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the people have relied on the strength of their socialist collective economy to overcome all difficulties and transform nature, and won tremendous victories.

honan and shantung send several hundred thousand people every year to raise and strengthen the dykes of the yellow and huai rivers and build flood and water-logging control projects and other facilities of various sizes. they also plant trees and do water and soil conservation work. since liberation, the yellow river dykes have never been breached, although this happened virtually every two years out of three in the past. the people in the yellow river valley have in recent years led river water into wasteland and washouts caused by past floods. when the water settles, the silt fills in the hollows and creates top soil to make the land productive again. the silt-free water is used to irrigate farmland. the dangers created by the huai river have been basically ended and irrigation works have been built in the areas it drains. many disaster areas have become granaries.

beginning in 1963, 400,000 peasants of hopei have gone every winter to control the haiho river. in eight years, they dug new channels and dredged main tributaries, totalling 1,790 kilometres. they have also put up 17 big dykes, totalling 1,690 kilometres. plus the 13,000 new branch canals, the work has raised the discharge capacity of the river system eight times. over half of the saline land has been improved. the river basin now has a new appearance. all 47 counties in the worst-affected area of heilungkang have become self-sufficient and some have a surplus of food grain.

the people of these provinces have steadfastly carried out chairman mao's 1964 call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", national pace-setter in agriculture, especially since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the party organizations at all levels

earnestly study the basic points of tachai's experience, firmly implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, persist in educating the peasants in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and help heighten their consciousness of farming for the revolution. the people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, do as tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants do -- fight the class enemy and nature to develop socialist agriculture. in the spirit of self-reliance and in keeping with the progress of the river projects, they bring into play the strength of the collective economy to improve farmland and irrigation, farm scientifically and mechanize farming. they have made marked achievements in developing production. total grain output of honan in 1971 was 2.2 times that of 1949, the year of liberation. per-hectare yield of shantung was 2.3 times that of 1949. the annual total of hopei over the last two years averaged nearly 1.5 times the highest figure before the haiho river projects were started.

basic grain sufficiency in the three provinces has ended the need for so much grain from the south. it also provides a solid material basis for developing socialist construction and improving the life of the people. it is of importance in carrying out chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and grain is the key link in agriculture. the area is also one of china's industrial centres. with self-sufficiency, the provinces are able to deliver far greater quantities of market grain to the state and prepare conditions for expanding industry in the north and speeding up the growth of the national economy as a whole.

on the eve of the founding of the people's republic of china in 1949, then u.s. secretary of state acheson predicted that new china would collapse because it was unable to feed its population. our great leader chairman mao at that time denounced this imperialist assertion and declared explicitly: "revolution plus production can solve the problem of feeding the population". today china is self-sufficient in grain and has a surplus. and the task of ending grain shipment from the south to the north has begun to be materialized. facts testify to chairman mao's wise conclusion and declare the bankruptcy of the imperialist prediction.

People in Northern China Advance in Learning from Tachai in Agriculture

-- Second in a series on how three provinces in Northern China have achieved grain sufficiency

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1972)

hopei, shantung and honan provinces in northern china, which used to get grain from the south, have become initially grain-sufficient. the people achieved this by firmly carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and deepening the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade.

tachai sets a good example in adhering to the principle of putting proletarian politics in command and mao tsetung thought in the lead and in displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and the communist style of loving the state and the collective in building socialist agriculture. fundamental in its experience is educating the people in mao tsetung thought.

the tachai people persist in studying and applying mao tsetung thought, hold fast to the socialist road and bring into full play the superiority of the collective economy to fight against the class enemy and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and struggle against nature. they have turned a poor hilly village that was often affected by natural calamities into a new socialist one in which grain output surpasses 7.5 tons per hectare and every household has surplus grain.

the tachai experience is of general significance for china's countryside.

our great leader chairman mao in 1964 issued the call to the nation "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

in response, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the three provinces threw themselves into the struggle against nature to build socialist agriculture.

however, the movement was held back by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers who attempted to restore capitalism. they negated the dynamic role of the people armed with mao tsetung thought, one-sidedly exaggerated the unfavourable conditions for developing agriculture in northern china and insisted that "natural conditions decide everything".

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of these provinces repeatedly studied chairman mao's instruction on learning from tachai and relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi and other political swindlers for sabotaging the movement. they gained a deep understanding that the tachai road was essential for building socialist agriculture. thus the movement began to pick up speed under the leadership of party organizations at all levels.

chairman mao teaches: "once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world." the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels persistently arm the peasants with mao tsetung thought and enhance their consciousness of farming for the revolution to bring their socialist enthusiasm into fuller play. guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the people made efforts to understand nature and transform it and have displayed initiative and creativeness in building socialist agriculture.

in hsinglung county of hopei province, over ninety per cent of the land is on yenshan mountain slopes. the poor natural conditions brought very low grain yields. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of this old revolutionary base county followed the tachai example, carried forward their revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and organized more than 400 teams to improve their area. they blasted rocks to build terraced fields protected by embankments, dammed the gullies to create new fields and planted trees. in the past few years, the people afforested 32,000 hectares, constructed 2,900 check dams and 50 reservoirs, created 3,300 hectares of farmland and dug 650 canals. these proved their worth in fighting the exceptional natural disaster last year. the county got 4.1 tons of grain per hectare, five times the amount in 1949.

the yentai administrative region in shantung province has fertile farmland and fairly good conditions for farming. some cadres of the region before the cultural revolution were influenced by the renegade liu shao-chi's fallacy of "natural conditions decide everything" and became conceited and complacent. they relaxed their leadership over the mass movement to learn from tachai and grain production levelled off.

party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the region during the cultural revolution carried out education among the cadres against conceit and complacency. in the light of the concrete conditions, they repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai". the commune members and cadres raised their consciousness of farming for the revolution like the people of tachai. they went all out, made full use of their good natural conditions for higher yields to contribute still more to the socialist revolution and construction. they built water control projects, improved the soil and improved farming conditions. in mountainous areas, they developed a diversified economy while taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development. the region built many local small and medium-sized industries to accelerate agricultural mechanization.

all 17 counties and municipalities in the region had good harvests in 1970 and 1971 as a result of the campaign. the region's average grain yield per hectare last year surpassed the 3.75-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. there was an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, hopei, shantung and honan provinces now have quite a number

of advanced units. typical is linhsien county in honan province, known for its large-scale water conducting project through high mountains.

linhsien county is situated in the eastern range of the taihang mountains. more than 370 of the 500 villages were short of water and farm yields used to be low. following the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, the people made up their minds in 1960 to build a large scale project to lead in water from changho river in neighbouring shansi province for irrigation. but liu shao-chi's local agents tried to stop the project on the pretext of a shortage of funds, technology, "experts" and modern equipment. this was intended to damp down the enthusiasm of the masses. the linhsien people insisted on going ahead and refused to bow before the revisionist line. under the leadership of the party, they followed chairman mao's teaching "the masses have boundless creative power. they can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more undertakings for their own well-being". they relied on the collective strength of the people's communes and raised most of the funds needed for the project on their own. they built many small workshops to provide material. during the cultural revolution, the linhsien people criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and developed the movement to learn from tachai. construction was accelerated. at the end of 1969, the county completed a trunk canal 900 kilometres long, three main and many auxiliary canals, four power stations and 154 power-operated pumping stations. these make the water of the changho river flow across more than 1,000 hills and 1,900 gorges and through 75 tunnels to irrigate 40,000 hectares of farmland in linhsien. the project covers storage, irrigation and drainage. grain output rose quickly. the per hectare yield of the county seven years in a row surpassed the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

taking tachai as an example, the people of the three provinces in recent years have made efforts to transform nature with state help by relying on their collective strength. they have turned low yield land into stable high-yield fields. water control projects were built in places short of water. large tracts of sandy and saline land were reclaimed and turned into fertile fields. the grain output of the three provinces has increased considerably since 1966. the harvests of cotton and oil-bearing crops are good. forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery have been developed. grain output in the three provinces hit an all-time high in 1971. per hectare yield in many counties and municipalities surpassed the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

Leading Bodies Guide People in Fight for Grain Self-Sufficiency

-- Third in a series on how three provinces in Northern China Have achieved grain sufficiency

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1972)

party organizations at all levels in northern china's hopei, shantung and honan provinces have played an important role in guiding the population to self-sufficiency in grain. they conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works to raise their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line in accordance with his teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism".

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, members of the leading bodies have carried out deep-going education on political line in the light of chairman mao's teaching "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything". they have studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao to make clear the essence of the struggle between the two lines. they have reviewed and summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the chinese communist party over the past 50 years and more. this has given them a deep understanding that dialectical and historical materialism form the theoretical basis for chairman mao's revolutionary line while idealism and metaphysics are the ideological basis for the revisionist line. they also realize that the struggle between the two lines within the party, in the final analysis, is that between the two world outlooks. they are consciously carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and remoulding their world outlook to revolutionize their thinking.

members of the leading bodies follow chairman mao's teaching "by taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. this is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism". both cadres in the revolution for many years and new ones who have come forward during the cultural revolution work as ordinary labouring people among the masses in giving guidance. the masses trust and respect them.

examples of these are wang kuo-fan, wang yu-kun, keng chang-so and chang fu-kuei. they are secretaries of county party committees, members of provincial party committees or members of the party central committee. but they act according to chairman mao's teachings on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his injunction: "don't rest on your laurels, make new contributions". they have set strict demands on themselves, remain modest and prudent, keep to the style of hard work and plain living and retain the true qualities of the working people.

wang kuo-fan, party branch secretary of the hsipu brigade in tsunhua county of hopei province, is member of the party central committee and secretary of the tsunhua county party committee. he led 22 other poor peasant households in 1953 in forming the first agricultural producers' cooperative in his poverty-stricken hilly area while many villagers were still in a "wait and see" frame of mind. apart from the land these 23 families had received in the land reform, they owned nothing except a three quarters' share in a donkey. when some richer peasants contemptuously dubbed it "the paupers' co-op", wang kuo-fan with quiet humour adopted the name.

in the past two years and more, he has been to all the communes and most of the production brigades in the county. he works with the commune members wherever he goes.

every winter and spring when the county is building drainage and irrigation projects, he often goes to the worksites. the county is making great efforts to mechanize agriculture in response to chairman mao's call. he goes into the hills with the commune members to search for mineral deposits and makes iron and steel with the workers. his example encourages the cadres and commune members. the peasants praise him in these words: "comrade kuo-fan has no 'official' airs. he is one with us in sweating in farm work and in his thinking and feelings. we can learn the 'paupers' spirit in everything he does." other members of the county party committee and county revolutionary committee take wang kuo-fan as their example. the leading body of tsunhua county has taken firm root among the masses and therefore is able to give effective leadership. the county has made great progress in farm production and become an outstanding unit in the province in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

members of the leading bodies at all levels in these provinces study chairman mao's philosophical thinking and adhere to the standpoint that practice is primary. they often go to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they make careful investigations to solve problems and sum up and popularize advanced experience. they have thus strengthened the leadership over the movement to learn from tachai. the party committee of yutai county in shantung province is an example.

more than seventy per cent of its land was lower than the surface of nearby weishan lake and liable to flood and water-logging. the party and government allocated grain and loans to the people of the county every year after liberation. but this remained a disaster area backward in agriculture due to the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

the new county party committee and revolutionary committee, set up in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have firmly carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. in line with chairman mao's teaching "everyone engaged in practical work must investigate conditions at the lower levels", they sent out many cadres to work in communes and brigades and heeded the voice of the masses. in the course of investigations, the secretary and deputy

secretary of the county party committee found that the miaocni brigade and the lichi brigade, only 2.5 kilometres apart, had similar natural conditions but different in production results and thinking. full of revolutionary vigour in changing nature, members of lichi brigade transformed their water-logged land into fertile fields that give high stable yield irrespective of long dry spells or excessive rain. the brigade got good harvests six years running and every member supplied the state with an average of 400 kilogrammes of surplus grain. but the miaochi brigade depended on grain and loans from the state every year.

through deep-going investigations, the county party committee pinpointed the decisive factors. lichi brigade's leadership persisted in putting proletarian politics in command and brought the initiative of the masses into full play by educating them in chairman mao's teachings "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution" and "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains". the miaochi brigade's party branch had relaxed its leadership over ideological work and class struggle.

the county party committee summed up and popularized the experience of lichi brigade and helped miaochi's leading body improve its work. as a result, lichi continued to advance and miaochi caught up with it. last year, miaochi reaped a good grain harvest of 5.2 tons per hectare and its total grain output was treble that in 1970.

this experience confirmed for the county party committee the fact that the line any leading body follow is the key deciding the results of the mass movement to learn from tachai. the county party committee therefore did conscientious ideological and organizational work to strengthen the leading bodies in the commune and brigade levels throughout the county and raise their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. in 1971, the county became self-sufficient in grain and also supplied the state with 25,000 tons of surplus grain.

hsinhsiang county, a leading cotton-grower in honan province, has increased its output of cotton and grain year after year since the beginning of the cultural revolution because it firmly applies chairman mao's principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production". in 1969, the county's output of ginned cotton averaged 862 kilogrammes per hectare, an all-time high, and grain surpassed the target of 3 tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development for the area north of the yellow river. some cadres and peasants became conceited, thinking "we've reached the maximum".

in line with chairman mao's teaching on being modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and rashness, the county party committee carried out public rectification among cadres. they conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the secretary and other leading members of the county party committee went to haotsun brigade and asked the cadres and peasants to tell the lessons they had drawn from their conceit and arrogance. as early as in 1957, output of

ginned cotton in the brigade topped 750 kilogrammes per hectare and grain production surpassed the per-unit yield target set in the national programme for agricultural development. but its yields of grain and cotton later grew very slowly and even dropped, due to conceit and arrogance. through the cultural revolution, leading members of the brigade raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution and seriously summed up their experience. they led the masses in grasping revolution and promoting production. its output of ginned cotton averaged 1,155 kilogrammes per hectare and grain 6.4 tons in 1969. the brigade has again become one of the advanced units in the county.

drawing a lesson from haotsun brigade, the county party committee saw that as production and revolution were surging, they should in no circumstances become conceited. they made energetic efforts to revolutionize their thinking and modestly learn from the masses. they led the people of the whole county in pushing the mass movement to learn from tachai to a new height and bringing about steady increase in grain and cotton output. last year, each of its 7,330 hectares grown to cotton produced 1,035 kilogrammes of ginned cotton, and grain output reached 4.4 tons per hectare, 16 per cent higher than in 1970.

the deep-going mass movement in hopei, shantung and honan to learn from tachai has not only brought about profound changes in natural conditions, but also brought up large numbers of fine cadres. working in great vigour in leading bodies at various levels, new and old cadres learn from each other and unite as one. the strengthening of leading bodies ensures still greater victories for the people of the three provinces in advancing along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

HSIEN-LEVEL LEADING CADRES

Members of Central China Hsien Leading Group Go Among Masses

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 11, 1972)

leading members of the party committee and revolutionary committee of a county in the central china province of honan have gone over at least 95 per cent of the production brigades and many production teams to make investigations and maintain close ties with the masses. this has invigorated the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, in hsinhsien county, a former revolutionary base in the tapieh mountains.

its grain yield in 1970 and 1971 exceeded the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. tea, tung oil and other economic crops have also made great progress.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the leading members of these committees have studied works by

marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. they reviewed the militant period when the revolutionary predecessors under the party's leadership relied closely on the masses to defeat the enemy in the years of revolutionary wars. they were resolved to carry forward the revolutionary traditions, implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and revolutionize their thinking. only a few standing committee members stay in the office to handle routine work; while most of the leading members make investigations in communes and production brigades to gain a deep understanding of the situation so as to lead revolution and production better.

they join the masses in their struggles and this brings the cadres and peasants closer. a standing committee member of the county party committee in his fifties has retained the glorious tradition of the war years of hard work. he won the title of combat hero for his bravery in the huai-hai campaign (one of the three greatest campaigns of decisive significance in the chinese people's war of liberation). he often crosses mountains and goes over rugged paths on foot in the countryside. in the production teams he joins the peasants in transplanting rice seedlings, carrying manure or doing other farm work. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise his courage and vigour, as great as during the war years. another standing committee member went to live and work at a water conservancy construction site with the peasant builders. late in january 1971 he worked with them on the dam despite wind and snow to ensure that the casting of the anti-seepage wall on the dam would be completed safely.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "from the masses, to the masses", the county leadership pays attention to summing up and popularizing their experience. responding to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the county party secretary joined the masses in surveying many of the county's mountains and rivers. he once went to a production team and discovered that the team had changed the course of a river and created fertile farmland along its banks. he was impressed by this success. he thought that many parts of the county could adopt this method to increase farmland. so, he organized cadres and members of that commune to visit the team and draw on its experience. this helped the commune create 80 additional hectares of farmland. grain output in 1971 was 32 per cent higher than in 1970.

another production team trial-grew double-cropping rice a few years ago. the county's leading cadres last year joined the team members in growing the double-cropping rice, and summed up and popularized their experience. as a result, double-cropping rice yield topped 7.5 tons per hectare in over 170 brigades, the same year. this year, the area sown to double-cropping rice was further enlarged in the county.

the leadership frequently consults the masses and draws on their wisdom to overcome difficulties in work. during the construction of a dam, several days of continuous heavy rain caused a sudden rising of the river that endangered work on the project. to protect the base of the dam against the pressure of flood water, reinforced concrete slabs were needed, but none were available. a member of the county party committee in charge of the construction consulted experienced peasants. they suggested substituting wooden planks. this was done and the dam withstood the floods. in addition, a dozen tons of steel and dozens of tons of cement were saved.

BALL GAMES

China's 1972 National Ball-Game Tournaments in Full Swing

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1972)

china's 1972 national basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis and badminton tournaments are in full swing simultaneously in peking, tientsin, shinchiachuang, paoting, tangshan and changchiakou.

taking part are 286 men's and women's teams from various parts of the country, 40 per cent more than the number participating in these events in the second national sports meet held in 1965.

in order to make sports serve the workers, peasants and soldiers better and to promote mass sports, great efforts have been made in these cities to arrange matches in factories, mines, people's communes, army barracks, schools and other basic units. all the table tennis and badminton teams, at the end of their tournaments in peking, will go in groups to give exhibitions for the workers, peasants and soldiers in the other five cities.

the basketball, volleyball and football games and the team events of the table tennis and badminton tournaments are played in a round-robin series so that the participating teams will have more chances to play and learn from one another. more than 6,000 matches are expected to be played. the participants are determined to learn from one another in ideology, style of work, experience and technique.

SPORTS

More People Take to Sports in Lhasa

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 11, 1972)

football and basketball matches are frequent in lhasa, nearly 3,600 metres above sea level, as the number of enthusiasts grows. more and more emancipated tibetan serfs now take to sports.

lhasa, capital of the tibet autonomous region, now has more than thirty football teams. the overwhelming majority of their players are tibetan workers, armymen and students. footoall is tibetans' favourite game.

in the city's primary and secondary schools, the youngsters are taking part in ball games, athletics and tug of war.

the development of mass sports activities is an indication of the great enthusiasm with which the people here have answered chairman mao's call "promote physical culture and build up the people's health". party and

revolutionary committees at all levels in the city have been giving warm encouragement and support to sports among the masses. at the lhasa headgear and footwear factory, 75 per cent of young workers are taking part in sports activities, encouraged by the factory party branch. party branch secretary tawa himself is a member of the lhasa men's basketball team.

mountain climbing is another sport much liked by people in lhasa. workers of a building cooperative, carrying packs on their backs, scaled a nearby cliff 4,000 metre above sea level on five occasions in four months.

POSTAL WORKERS

Chinese Post and Telecommunications Workers Serve People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Sian, Jun. 11, 1972)

here are two stories about post and telecommunications workers in northwest china's shensi province who serve the people wholeheartedly. they show new morals and the new relations among the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao.

kith and kin everywhere in motherland

on the evening of may 4, telegrapher han li-hsin of the sian long-distance post and telecommunications bureau was busy handling telegrams. his eyes suddenly caught a telegram for pan ka-lu of the sian units of the chinese people's liberation army from a village in linhsien county of kansu province. it asked the armyman to meet his wife at the railway station that evening. but it was already after nine and the train would arrive in half an hour.

bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people", han li-hsin decided to place an urgent telephone call to the armyman.

woman phone operators chang an-ning and sung hsiu-yun placed the call but it was too late for the armyman to get to the railway station in time. chang an-ning, however, assured him that they would go to the station to meet his wife.

other phone operators were coming on shift, and they bicycled to the station. by the time they got there the train had pulled in. the armyman's wife was moved when she learned that these phone operators had come to meet her.

phone operator sung hsiu-yun that evening put the woman up for the night. she then rang up the armyman and told him that his wife would go to see him by bus next day.

happy family reunion

the happy reunion of a mother and her daughter after 42 years of separation happened in the first production team of the kuangchi commune in chouchih county. on april 9, the elderly woman's house was crowded with friends who had come to congratulate her.

the family had been separated in 1929 when the weiho river basin in shensi province was hit by a serious drought. the reactionary government and landlords demanded that the family which had no harvest at all pay tax and debts, then grabbed their land and draught animal and dismantled their house. the mother-in-law starved to death and her ailing son, the husband of mrs. wang died because doctor and medicine were beyond their reach. her nine-year-old daughter ling-wa was abducted by a slave-trader. mrs. wang was then forced to sell her six-year-old daughter kuei-hsiang to a family in a nearby mountainous district and left the village together with her only son as beggars.

kuei-hsiang still did not have enough food in that family and fled. she begged her way home but found they had gone. later, she was sold by a slave-trader to be the child-bride in a family in hsiahsien county of shansi province.

mrs. wang began to live a happy life after liberation in 1949. her son is a factory worker. she found her elder daughter in lantien county of shensi in 1952 but the younger daughter could not be found.

kuei-hsiang has also had a happy life. her husband is a leading cadre of a production brigade. her elder son is a fighter of the people's liberation army, her daughter, a student of medicine, and another son, a senior middle school student. but she could not locate her mother, although she wrote many letters of inquiry.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, she heard stories about the happy reunion of some families with the aid of postmen. she turned to the post office for help. she remembered where she had been abducted was a town near her native village. so, she asked her daughter to write to the post office in sian, the provincial capital. the post office replied that the town was in chouchih county. wang kuei-hsiang went to the sian post office last march and a veteran postman took her around the county to help her find her mother. the leading cadres and workers of the county post office welcomed her and mobilized all the rural postmen to help find her mother while delivering mail. she stayed in the county a week but got no clue. then, the county post office advised her to return to shansi and promised to continue the effort.

while a rural postman was having his bicycle repaired in a shop in the kuangchi commune, he told the shop assistants and the customers about the case. no sooner had he finished the story, than another customer, a worker of a cement works, began to cry. he told the postman of the miserable life of his family before liberation and said that wang kuei-hsiang was most likely his sister.

he asked the postman to come to his home to see his mother. mrs. wang said: "i'd given up hope of ever seeing my younger daughter again." the postman said: "all this is due to the wise leadership of chairman mao. without chairman mao and new china we poor people would never

have a happy life and your family would not be reunited." . mrs. wang said: "yes, and i'm grateful to the warm-hearted postmen nurtured by mao tsetung thought exclamation"

the county post office immediately telegraphed wang kuei-hsiang telling her the news. in ten days, wang kuei-hsiang came from shansi to see her mother. the old woman told the family and friends gathered around: "the old society separated my family while the new helps reunite us. we should be grateful to the communist party and chairman mao."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Greetings to OAU Summit Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message of warm greetings to the ninth conference of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity. the message reads in full as follows:

conference of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity,

rabat, morocco

on the occasion of the convocation of the 9th conference of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity, i extend warm congratulations to the conference on behalf of the chinese government and people.

at present, the african people's just struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against racial discrimination, for national liberation and in defence of national independence have made new progress. the people in southern africa and the african people in the portuguese colonies are standing in the forefront of the struggle to win independence and freedom. the independent african countries are waging an unremitting struggle to safeguard state sovereignty, develop national economy and oppose imperialist subversive activities and criminal design of directing mercenaries to carry out invasions. i sincerely wish that the present summit conference of african states will make new contributions to the african people's cause of unity against imperialism.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, june 11, 1972

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador Joins Albanian Co-Op Members in Wheat Harvesting

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jun. 10, 1972)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and other members of the chinese embassy took part in the harvesting of the wheat crop together with members of the kavaja agricultural co-operative in durres district yesterday. they were welcomed by the leading comrades of the district and the co-op members.

reiz malile, albanian vice-minister of foreign affairs, and staff members of the albanian foreign ministry participated in the harvesting together with the chinese comrades.

iljaz reka, first secretary of the durres district party committee, marko karoli, chairman of the executive committee of the durres district people's council, and sali kubati, vice-minister of agriculture, warmly greeted the ambassador and other chinese comrades in the outskirts of kavaja town.

before going to the fields, ali hysa, chairman of the kavaja agricultural cooperative, told the chinese comrades about the great successes won by the cooperative under the leadership of the party of labour and comrade enver hoxha. the chinese and albanian comrades then began gathering in wheat. they feared no hardships and cared for or learned from each other, demonstrating the revolutionary feelings between the chinese and albanian people.

after the work, the cooperative gave a lunch in honour of the chinese comrades. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries repeatedly toasted to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and to the incessant strengthening and development of the friendship between the two countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Out-and-Out Militarist Logic of Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1972)

an article entitled "out-and-out militarist logic of aggression" written by sung fang-chu was carried in the "people's daily" yesterday. it reads in full as follows:

to rack their brains to create public opinion for a reinvasion of china's territory taiwan seems to be the vocation of a handful of people in japan. the may issue of the japanese magazine "military research" carried an article on taiwan written by a "commentator" named chu

saito, who made rabid outcries hostile towards the chinese people. this once again lays bare the wild ambitions of the japanese militarist forces.

Speaking in the old tune of the japanese militarists, chu saito asserted that "this island (meaning taiwan -- editor) has a stranglehold on the maritime trade route which maintains japan's life", that "the loss of taiwan will directly endanger the fate of japan and the republic of korea"; and that "if the people's republic of china is allowed to control taiwan", the "pressure" on japan will "suddenly increase". what he wants to say despite his circumlocution is that taiwan is the "lifeline" of japan which will be unable to live if taiwan is returned to the chinese people. the "conclusion" drawn by the author is that "in discussing the taiwan issue, the most important thing for us is to bear this point in mind first and foremost." obviously what chu saito and his ilk want others to "bear in mind" indelibly is to try to obstruct the chinese people from liberating their own territory taiwan so that the japanese reactionaries can again annex it one day.

anyone well acquainted with history knows that whenever japanese militarism wanted to invade a country, it always claimed that the territory of that country was its "lifeline". is not chu saito's present outcry about the relations between china's territory taiwan and japan's "life", the logic of fascist pirates, exactly the same as that of the notorious "tanaka's memorial to the throne"? isn't this exactly what the arch war criminal hideki tojo had advocated?

the aim of chu saito in calling for japan's reannexation of taiwan is to launch aggression not only against china, but also against countries in southeast asia and the pacific region, using taiwan as a springboard. fully revealing his amoitions, he said: "during the first stage of the great east asia war, japan's successful control over the philippines indeed relied to a great extent on the existence of taiwan as an advance base", "a firm grasp on taiwan means strategically spells death to the philippines and the southeast asian countries." intoxicated by his old dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere," this militarist has even forgotten how japanese fascism had suffered an ignominious defeat in that war under the blows of the iron fists of the people of china and the pacific countries.

it stands to reason that taiwan should be returned to the motherland just as any lost property should be returned to its owner, and how can this threaten japan's "life"? let's have a review of the history. taiwan had belonged to china for several centuries before 1895. it was first a district of china and later a province. did china threaten japan at that time? not at all. on the contrary, incidents of japanese aggression against china had occurred many times since the ming dynasty of china. chu saito and his ilk even ignored the historical facts and concocted the nonsense that china's territory taiwan threatens japan's "life". how extremely despicable exclamation .

the chieftains of the japanese reactionaries have constantly professed that they advocate peace. one may ask: does chu saito's ferocious outcries to fan up aggression promote or endanger world peace? if every country declares at will that the territorial land, waters and air space of another country is its own "life line" and launches aggression on this "pretext", then national independence, state sovereignty or principles of international law

simply do not exist exclamation in that case, won't the world be thrown into chaos?

it is an irrefutable fact that japanese militarism is reviving. this fact cannot be covered up by whatever sophistry the chieftains of the reactionary sato government may resort to, such sophistry as calling the condemnation of japanese militarism by various countries as "out of keeping with the facts", as "misunderstanding", "unreasonable", etc. chu saito's article shows that there is indeed such brazen militarist opinion as his outcries in japan today which is encouraged and abetted overtly or covertly by the reactionary japanese ruling clique. the people of china and other asian countries have to heighten their vigilance against the sinister activities of the reviving japanese militarism.

socialist china will never threaten or encroach upon any other country and at the same time will never allow other countries to make aggression against her. this stand is world known. taiwan is an inseparable part of china's sacred territory and the 14 million people residing in taiwan are the flesh-and-blood compatriots of the chinese people. the chinese people's determination to liberate taiwan cannot be hindered by any force. we herewith warn the handful of japanese militarist elements: it is day-dreaming on your part to still attempt to re-occupy china's territory taiwan in the nineteen seventies exclamation the criminal scheme of creating "an independent taiwan", "one china, one taiwan" or "two chinas" engineered by the japanese reactionaries with the wolfish ambition to annex taiwan will meet with complete failure.

Liao Cheng-chih, Wang Kuo-chuan Fete Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of saburo endo, leading member of the japanese veterans' association for japanese-chinese friendship and former lieutenant general of the japanese army, and other japanese friends.

attending the banquet were japanese friends now in peking sueo tokuchi and his wife, and sabayoshi koiwai.

wang kuo-chuan and saburo endo made toasts at the banquet, hailing the constant growth of the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

wang kuo-chuan praised the japanese veterans' association for japanese-chinese friendship represented by saburo endo for working energetically for china-japan friendship and struggling against the revival of japanese militarism despite sabotage by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and the miyamoto revisionist clique. saburo endo gave an account of the struggles he and other veterans had waged in establishing the association, opposing the japanese government's armaments expansion and war preparations and promoting the friendship between the people of japan and china.

present at the banquet were leading members of organizations concerned including lu tsun-fu, li ping, kan mai, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, sun ping-hua, hsiao hsiang-chien and wu shu-tung.

Japanese Friend Ichizo Kimura Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1972)

ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association, wound up a friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned including wu shu-tung, chang feng and chou chi.

present were japanese friends in peking ikuo minagawa, shigero shirane, yoshizo yasuda and isao okubo.

CHINA AND MALTA

First Maltese Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1972)

joseph lennard forace, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of malta to the people's republic of china, flew in here today.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Unbreakable Friendship between Chinese and Korean Peoples

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 9, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china wound up the last performance of its korean visit amidst warm applause at the pyongyang grand theatre on the evening of june 6.

the troupe came here in early may, bringing with them the chinese people's deep affection for the fraternal korean people. its first performance was given at the same theatre. then, it visited korea's biggest industrial city hamhung, and the heroic city wonsan. wherever it went, it was received by the korean workers, peasants, people's army fighters as well as the aged and the young pioneers with sincere friendship and revolutionary enthusiasm.

what most moved the members of the troupe was the affectionate regards given to them by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. on the evening of may 25, comrade kim il sung received the troupe leaders and its leading actors and actresses and saw their performances of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and the concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river". this was a great encouragement to all the comrades of the troupe.

the troupe had help in every performance from korean comrades who did a lot of diligent work for it. soon after it arrived here by train, the korean comrades carried its heavy stage properties to the theatre. before performances, leading comrades of the dancing bureau of the korean ministry of culture and many others helped moving the piano and other properties onto the stage. the korean comrades also did a lot in setting the stage. they often worked late into the night.

when the dance drama troupe rehearsed korean songs and dances to prepare their performances for korean workers and peasants, leaders and dancers of the pyongyang national opera troupe offered enthusiastic help. when it was found that the slide effect of korean explanatory notes was not very good, six comrades of the caption group of the pyongyang national opera troupe worked a whole night till ten a.m. the next day and make a new set of slides with excellent effect. when the chinese comrades expressed thanks to them, they replied, "we did not feel tired at all when we thought we were doing something to help the chinese comrades in their performances exclamation" the chinese comrades were deeply moved by the comradeship and selfless spirit of their korean colleagues.

during the performance tour, korean papers -- "rodong sinmun", "pyongyang sinmun", "hamhung daily" and "kangwon daily" published commentaries on the great achievements made by the chinese literary and art workers following chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art. they carried articles by workers, peasants and soldiers extolling the performances.

all the members of the shanghai dance drama troupe deeply felt that the friendship sealed with blood by the chinese and korean peoples during their protracted revolutionary struggles is definitely unbreakable.

kangwon province and wonsan city situated in the east coast of the korean peninsula were the region where most fierce battles were fought during the korea fatherland liberation war, notably, battles of height 1211 and mount sanggam-ryong, which had struck terror into the u.s. imperialists. when the shanghai dance drama troupe arrived at this region, representatives of the korean people's army units stationed at height 1211 and mount sanggam-ryong made a special trip from over 150 kilometres away to see the performance and have an unforgettable meeting with the chinese comrades. lieutenant colonel li jung so of the korean people's army from height 1211 warmly conveyed the militant regards from his unit to the chinese comrades-in-arms. he told his chinese comrades, "height 1211 now stands erect at the fore-front of the struggle against u.s. imperialism. it will belong to the korean people forever. you comrades may rest assured that the eastern anti-imperialist outpost is as strong as an iron wall." lieutenant colonel o sung han of the korean people's army who had fought side by side with the chinese people's volunteers against the u.s. aggressors presented the chinese comrades, on behalf of the heroic unit of the korean people's army now stationed at mount sanggam-ryong, with a very precious gift -- a piece of trunk left after the sanggam-ryong battle. there are many u.s. shell fragments and bullet holes on this piece of wood not longer than two-thirds of a metre. comrade o sung han said that this gift is evidence of the fierce fighting at mount sanggam-ryong during the war, and represents the blood-cemented great friendship between the korean and chinese peoples.

deeply touched by the words of the korean comrades-in-arms, the chinese comrades held the hands of their korean comrades firmly in theirs, feeling very proud of having such heroic comrades-in-arms as the korean people. shih chung-chin who performed the "white-haired girl" in the drama that evening said with emotion, "the heroic korean people's army is a good example for us to learn from. their revolutionary spirit and dauntless militant will encourage us to use literature and art as weapons to serve the chinese people and the people of the world heart and soul."

before they came to korea, members of the shanghai dance drama troupe went to work and perform for the workers at two factories visited by premier kim il sung during his visit in shanghai. the workers there asked them to convey their best regards to comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and to the korean people. the workers also encouraged them to modestly learn from the heroic korean working class. it was with this feeling that they paid visits to the famous pyongyang textile mill and the industrial city of hamhung. the profound revolutionary feelings of the korean working class for the chinese people deeply moved the dance drama troupe. to welcome the chinese comrades, the workers of the mill learned chinese songs several days ahead. when the troupe arrived, the workers of the mill in festival dress gave it a warm welcome and had an enthusiastic get-together. the mill's amateur cultural group and the chinese actors and actresses together sang revolutionary songs such as "people of the world are sure to win". this vividly demonstrated the revolutionary sentiments between the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms in the common struggle.

in order to learn from the korean workers and serve them better, the shanghai dance drama troupe during its stay

in hamhung went to the famous korean "february 8 vinalon factory" to give a performance. more than 10,000 korean workers including workers from nearby factories saw the performance. driving rains poured down, but the korean workers remained there and watched the performance. at the end of the performance, tens of thousands of people sang "song of marshal kim il sung" and "the east is red" in chorus. this is really a stirring scene. mao hui-fang who played the part of hsi-erh and ling kui-ming the part of ta-chun in the "white-haired girl" said with deep feelings: this is an encouragement of the heroic korean working class to us and also a deep education for us. it demonstrates powerfully the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples of china and korea which have been forged in the storms of the revolutionary struggle and will withstand the test of revolutionary storms.

during its stay in korea, the troupe enjoyed boating on the sea. when they sailed to the coastal waters where the u.s. armed spy warship "pueblo" was captured by the korean people's army in 1968, lieutenant choe yong hwan who took part in that battle acquainted the chinese comrades with that valiant battle. listening attentively, the chinese comrades deeply admired the korean people's revolutionary spirit of fearing no brute force and daring to fight and to win. piano player of the concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river" li ming-chiang, dancers lu chang-ying and chou hui-fen held the hands of choe yong hwan firmly in theirs expressing their earnest desire to learn from the heroic korean people.

the troupe will soon leave korea for home. they will bring back the profound feelings of proletarian internationalism of the fraternal korean people to the chinese people where by to encourage themselves to advance along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line for new successes.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 10, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china with hsu ching-hsien as head, chang ying-wu and tsung hsiu-jung as deputy heads left here by special train for home this morning after successfully concluding its friendly visit to korea.

seeing them off at the railway station were kim gyong ryon, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kang hui won, member of the w.p.k. central committee and chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; li chang son, first vice-minister of culture; kim jae bong, vice-minister for foreign affairs; chang chol, vice-minister for culture; sin in ha, vice-chairman of the korean committee for foreign cultural relations; sin jin sun, vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of literary and art unions; han byong hui, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; and working masses as well as personages from literary and art circles in pyongyang.

present also on the occasion were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission.

the crowds in festival costume held high streamers reading: "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" "long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" "strengthen the anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. struggle exclamation" "long live the blood-cemented militant friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples exclamation" they enthusiastically waved colourful ribbons and bouquets to the chinese comrades-in-arms. the chinese and korean literary and art workers sang in unison "the song of marshal kim il sung" and "the east is red" and danced together. a warm atmosphere of militant solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples and artists prevailed at the railway station.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Back from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china returned here by special train today after paying a successful visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. the troupe leader is hsu ching-hsien, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and its deputy leaders are chang ying-wu and tsung hsiu-jung.

the troupe was met at the railway station by wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; liu hsien-chuan, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council; wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chung hsi-tung, vice-foreign minister; shih shao-hua, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, hao liang and liu ching-tang, members of the cultural group under the state council; leading members of departments concerned ting hsueh-sung, lu wei-chao, liu hsi-lin, sun ping-hua and tiao ke-yuan, as well as more than 400 art and literary workers.

present were mrs. hyun jun keuk, wife of the korean ambassador to china; li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and his wife; senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache, and his wife, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy.

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china left for a performance tour of korea on may 5. it was accorded a very warm and friendly reception by the korean comrades-in-arms. members of the troupe said: "the korean and chinese peoples have forged a profound militant friendship in the course of protracted common struggles. all these days

in korea we had been living in an atmosphere of friendship between the korean and chinese peoples." they said that they would make further efforts to enhance the friendship between the two peoples and their art and literary workers.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Presidential Council Chairman and Premier of Democratic Yemen Receive Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Aden, Jun. 10, 1972)

presidential council chairman salem robaya ali and premier ali nasser mohammed of the people's democratic republic of yemen received all members of the chinese medical team at the presidential residence yesterday evening and gave a dinner in their honour after the reception.

present at the dinner were minister of the interior mohammed saleh muttee, army commander and deputy minister of defence ali ahmed nasser antar, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform mohammad suleiman nasser, minister of health abdul aziz dali, members of the national front central committee mohammad saeed abdullah and ali salem al a'awar.

all members of the p.d.r.y. peasants delegation headed by feisal ali al attas which had recently returned from a friendly visit to china were also present.

chinese ambassador to democratic yemen li chiang-fen and counsellor wang hao were also present.

the chinese medical team arrived here on june 4 in accordance with an agreement signed by the governments of china and democratic yemen.

on the afternoon of june 6, minister of health abdul aziz dali received the newly arrived chinese medical team and chinese medical workers already working here.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Government Civil Aviation Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Un. 10, 1972)

a swiss government civil aviation delegation led by dr. werner guldimann, director of the federal air office, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

the swiss guests were greeted at the airport by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned.

present at the airport were swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural, and embassy officials.

Swiss Government Civil Aviation Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1972)

wang hai-ting and ma jen-hui, leading members of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the swiss government civil aviation delegation led by dr. werner guldimann, director of the federal air office.

also present were swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural, and embassy officials.

ma jen-hui and dr. werner guldimann proposed toasts to the constant growth of friendship between the chinese and swiss peoples.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including pai yun, hu shu-tu, chiao wei-chung, sun so-chang and han hsing-hua.

CHINA AND UN

Chairman of Chinese Delegation Speaks at UNCHE

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 10, 1972)

tang ke, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of the fuel and chemical industries, spoke at the united nations conference on the human environment this morning. he pointed out that the conservation and improvement of the human environment was a vital issue affecting the people's livelihood and economic development of all countries and the chinese government and people actively approved of and supported this conference. he solemnly declared that the presence of the representatives of the south korean and south vietnamese puppet cliques at this conference was totally illegal and he expressed the regret that the german democratic republic was not represented at this conference. he sternly condemned u.s. imperialism for brutally massacring people and seriously polluting and destroying the environment in its war of aggression against viet nam, cambodia and laos. he expounded the position of the chinese delegation on the conservation and improvement of the human environment. he exposed the fact that there were now certain people who ignored the fact that the superpowers had manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons; on the contrary, they pretended to be impartial and opposed all nuclear tests without making any distinction. he reiterated the consistent stand of the chinese government for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.. following is the full text of his speech:

mr. president,
fellow representatives,

first of all, allow me, in the name of the delegation of the people's republic of china, to thank the government and people of sweden, the host country of this conference, for the warm hospitality which they have accorded us.

the conservation and improvement of the human environment is a vital issue affecting the people's livelihood and economic development of all countries as well as an urgent wish of the peoples of the whole world. this conference is being held on the initiative of the swedish government and with the support of many countries. positive ideas and recommendations have been put forward to the conference by many states and social workers, scholars and experts. the chinese government and people actively approve of and support this conference. our delegation has come here to work together with all of you for the conservation and improvement of the human environment and secure positive results for the conference.

here, we deem it necessary to point out solemnly that the representatives of the puppet cliques of south korea and south viet nam absolutely cannot represent the peoples of korea and viet nam and that only the government of the democratic people's republic of korea can represent the korean people and only the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam can represent

the vietnamese people. the presence of the representatives of the puppet cliques of south korea and south viet nam at this conference is totally illegal. at the same time, we regret that the german democratic republic is not represented at this conference.

mr. president and fellow representatives,

in a growing number of areas of the world the human environment is now subjected to contamination and damage, and this has even become serious social problems in some of the areas. air has been poisoned, garbage has become a catastrophe, rivers, seas and oceans have been polluted, the growth and reproduction of fauna and flora have been affected, economic development has been hampered, and the health of the broad masses of people has been seriously threatened or harmed. this cannot but arouse the deep concern of the people of all countries. to conserve and improve the human environment, to fight pollution, has become an urgent and vital issue in ensuring the healthy development of the human race. in our opinion, the increasingly serious pollution and damage of the human environment in certain regions which has become an outstanding issue is mainly the result of the development of capitalism into imperialism and particularly the policies of plunder, aggression and war frenziedly pursued by the superpowers.

since world war ii, u.s. imperialism, in its attempt for world hegemony, has committed agggression and interference everywhere, particularly ruthless suppression of the struggles of the people in asia, africa and latin america to win and safeguard national independence. as is known to all, in its war of aggression against viet nam, cambodia and laos, u.s. imperialism, in total disregard of the opposition by the people of the world, including the american people, has not only repeatedly intensified its naval and air attacks against the whole of viet nam, but has become panic-stricken and has been fanatically using toxic chemicals and poisonous gas continuously in southern viet nam, laos and of late even northern viet nam. this barbarous atrocity on the part of the united states has resulted in massive killing of innocent old people, women and children as well as unprecedented and serious destruction of the human environment. innumerable houses have been rased to the ground, great stretches of fertile land have been reduced to bomb craters, rivers and water resources have been polluted, forests and agricultural crops destroyed and certain biological species are faced with the danger of extinction. this shocking atrocity committed by u.s. imperialism cannot but arouse the utmost indignation of the people throughout the world as well as all those who are engaged in the work of protecting the human environment.

recently, regardless of the opposition and condemnation of public opinion within and outside the country, the u.s. government has embarked brazenly on a new military adventure in viet nam by mining the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam and dispatching massive naval and air forces to carry out wanton bombings and shellings and attacks on rural areas, cities, factories and lines of communications. particularly at this moment when the rainy season has begun, it went so far as to bomb the dykes of the red river in an attempt to create a man-made flood catastrophe. this is a provocation against the vietnamese people and is also a provocation against the people of the world.

the delegation of the people's republic of china holds that our conference should not remain indifferent towards such atrocities. we should strongly condemn the united states for its wanton bombings and shellings, use of chemical weapons, massacre of the people, destruction of human lives, annihilation of plants and animals and pollution of the environment. the u.s. government must stop immediately its aggression on and intervention in viet nam, withdraw the u.s. aggressor troops and the accomplice troops unconditionally and totally, put an end to the war "vietnamization" programme, stop its massacre of the vietnamese people and destruction of the vietnamese people's living environment and end its support to the nguyen van thieu puppet clique.

in contending for world hegemony, the superpowers carried out frenzied arms expansion and war preparations, encroached on the sovereignty of other countries, placed the economy of other countries under their control and set up military bases everywhere abroad. their aircraft carrying nuclear bombs arrogantly fly in the air space of other countries, and their submarines equipped with nuclear missiles dash about in the territorial waters of other countries. running after high profits, imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and their monopoly capitalist groups in disregard of the life or death of the people, frantically plunder and exploit the people of other countries, damage their resources, discharge harmful substances at will and pollute and contaminate the environment of their own countries as well as that of other countries. they do not hesitate to spend huge sums of money each year on arms race, but are unwilling to spare the minimum funds for the conservation and improvement of the environment in their own countries or compensate for the loss of other sovereign states subjected to their pollution and damage. these crimes of the imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists and their monopoly capitalist groups have aroused mounting dissatisfaction and opposition among the people of the world. we actively support the people throughout the world in their just struggle against the policies of plunder, aggression and war of the superpowers and in their just struggle against pollution.

at present, many countries in asia, africa and latin america wish to develop their national economy and to build a modern industry. this is an important aspect of their efforts to free themselves from the economic control of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and become independent, strong and prosperous. this just demand has the strong support of the chinese government and people. through practice in their protracted revolutionary struggles, the chinese people have become keenly aware that only by building an independent national industry can the people's livelihood continuously improve and the country become prosperous and strong. of course, as industry develops, environmental sanitation will also be affected. however, this problem can be solved along with social progress and the advance of modern science and technology. we must not give up eating for fear of choking, nor refrain from building our own industry for fear of pollution and damage to the environment.

in old china, owing to long-term oppression and plunder by imperialism and its lackeys, the rural areas were on the brink of bankruptcy and industry was extremely backward, with hardly any heavy industry of her own. at that time the chinese people were reduced to utter poverty,

millions struggled on the verge of starvation and death, conservation and improvement of the environment of the working people was out of the question, and their health and sanitation were deteriorating with each passing day.

under the brilliant leadership of the chinese communist party led by chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people waged protracted heroic struggles, finally overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and founded the people's republic of china; thereupon the people turned over and became masters of their own country. during the twenty or more years since the founding of new china, our people have carried out large-scale socialist economic construction on the principles of independence and self-reliance, thus transforming the poverty-stricken and backward old china into a socialist state with initial prosperity. the industry and agriculture of our country are developing vigorously and the output of major industrial and agricultural products has increased considerably compared with pre-liberation days. as production develops, the living standard of our people has far surpassed that of pre-liberation days, and health and sanitation have shown marked improvement. our government is now beginning to work in a planned way to prevent and eliminate industrial pollution of the environment by waste gas, liquid and residue in accordance with the principles of over-all planning, rational distribution, multiple utilization, turning the harmful into the beneficial, relying on the masses, everybody taking a part, protecting the environment and benefiting the people. for many years, we have been conducting mass patriotic sanitation campaigns and afforestation activities, stepping up soil improvement, preventing soil erosion, actively transforming the old cities, constructing new industrial and mining areas in a planned way, etc. so as to protect and improve the human environment. facts have proved that, provided the people are masters of their country and the government genuinely serves the people and takes their interests to heart, development of industry will benefit the people and the problem arising from industrial development can be solved.

here we would also like to deal briefly with the relationship between population growth and protection of the human environment. we hold that of all things in the world, people are the most precious. the masses have boundless creative power. to develop social production and create social wealth depends on people, and to improve the human environment also depends on people. the history of mankind has proved that the pace of development of production, science and technology always surpasses by far the rate of population growth; the possibility of man's exploitation and utilization of natural resources is inexhaustible. moreover, with the progress in science and technology, man's use of natural resources will increasingly grow in depth and scope. mankind will create ever greater quantities of wealth to meet the needs of its own subsistence and development. mankind's ability to transform the environment will also grow continuously along with social progress and the advance of science and technology. this can be illustrated by the case of china. the rate of population growth in our country has been relatively rapid. while in 1949 our population was over 500 million, in 1970 it exceeded 700 million. however, because we had driven out the imperialist plunderers and overthrown the system of exploitation the standard of living of the people has not

lowered but gradually improved in spite of the relatively rapid growth of the population. the country has not become poorer but has gradually become prosperous, the people's living environment has not deteriorated but has gradually improved. of course, this in no way means that we approve of the unchecked growth of the population. our government has always advocated family planning, and the publicity, education and other measures adopted over the years have begun to produce some effects. it is wholly groundless to think that population growth in itself will bring about pollution and damage of the environment and give rise to poverty and backwardness.

mr. president and fellow representatives,

our position on the question of the conservation and improvement of the human environment is as follows: we support the developing countries in building their national economies on the principle of independence, exploiting their natural resources in accordance with their own needs and gradually improving the well-being of their people. each country has the right to determine its own environment standards and policies in the light of its own conditions, and no country whatsoever should undermine the interests of the developing countries under the pretext of protecting the environment. any international policies and measures for the improvement of the human environment should respect the sovereignty and economic interests of all countries and conform to the immediate and long-range interests of the developing countries. we are firmly opposed to the imperialist policies of plunder, aggression and war. we are firmly opposed to the superpowers subjecting other countries to their control and plunder on the pretext of improving the human environment. victim countries have the right to apply sanctions against and demand compensation from those culprit countries which encroach on their sovereignty, damage their resources and pollute and poison their environment. energetic measures should be adopted to stop those actions of dumping harmful substances into the high seas, polluting the sea water, damaging marine resources and threatening navigation and the safety of coastal countries.

at present, the international situation is continuing to develop in the direction in favour of the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism and reaction. it has become an irresistible trend of history that countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution. the world will surely move towards progress and light. mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. ideas of stagnation, pessimism and inertia are all wrong. on the question of the human environment, there is no ground for any negative view. we are convinced that along with social progress and the advance of science and technology and provided that the governments of the countries concerned genuinely take the interests of the people to heart, take the coming generations to heart, rely on the masses and bring their role into full play, they will certainly be able to exploit and utilize natural resources more fully and also wholly capable of effectively solving the problem of environmental pollution and create better working and living conditions for the working people and a beautiful environment for mankind.

mr. president and fellow representatives,

we deem it necessary here for us to say a few words on the question of nuclear monopoly, nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail by the superpowers. the superpowers are vigorously developing their nuclear weapons and stepping up their nuclear arms race in their struggle for hegemony. they have not only manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons within their own countries, but have also set up nuclear bases on the territories of other countries, thus constituting a great threat to the human environment and the security of the people of the world. for the purpose of safeguarding international peace, protecting the security and environment of mankind, a resolute struggle must be waged against the nuclear monopoly, nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail of the superpowers.

china develops nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. china's nuclear weapons are still in the experimental stage. the chinese government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and proposed to convene a summit conference of all countries of the world to discuss this question and, as a first step, to reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances. our government has on many occasions declared that at no time and under no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. however, the superpowers which possess large quantities of nuclear weapons have to this date refused to commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. for this, all the countries and people who cherish peace and uphold justice cannot but express their utmost indignation.

at present, there are some countries which are worried by nuclear pollution. such sentiment is understandable. but we hold that the fundamental cause of the threat to the existence of mankind and the human environment by nuclear war should be eliminated. it is regrettable that there are now certain people who ignore the fact that the superpowers have manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons and threaten the small and medium countries. they ignore the fact that the u.s. government is conducting a barbarous war in viet nam, laos and cambodia, massacring the people and poisoning the environment. on the contrary, they pretend to be impartial and oppose all nuclear tests without making any distinction. this is what the chinese delegation cannot accept.

since the opening of this conference, representatives of many countries have expressed very good observations on the question of protection and improvement of the human environment. many countries have also submitted positive proposals and ideas with regard to the declaration on the human environment. in our opinion, the declaration on the human environment is a programmatic document of this conference and it should be widely discussed and fully consulted by all the participating countries to this conference. now the plenary session has decided to set up a special working group to discuss the amendment of the declaration. we wish to exert our efforts together with the representatives of various participating countries so that the declaration will give full expression to the stand and desire of the participating countries, the developing countries in particular.

china is still a developing country, and the level of our science and technology is still not high. we still lack experience in conserving and improving the human environment and have to make greater efforts. we wish to learn from all successful experience of other countries in the field of the protection and enhancement of the human environment. we wish this conference success.

that is all i wish to say, thank you.

CHINA AND US

Delegation to China of US October League (Marxist-Leninist) Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1972)

a five-member delegation to china of the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist) with michael klonsky as the leader and lynn wells as the deputy leader arrived here on june 7 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they were met at the airport by leading members of the host and other organizations, including hu hung-fan, chuang tse-tung, li hsiao-pai, chu liang and lin hsien-nung.

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

With Reference to the Reality of Class Struggle, Study Over Again the Party's Basic Line

- Numerous ways adopted by the CCP Lienchiang Hsien Committee to keep raising the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of basic level cadres as well as Party and League members in the countryside

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 11, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, June 10, 1972) With close reference to the reality of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the countryside, the CCP Lienchiang Hsien Committee, Fukien Province, has adopted numerous ways of carrying out education in the Party's basic line for the broad masses of basic level cadres as well as Party and League members in the countryside, continuously raising their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and stimulating the development of revolution and production in the whole hsien.

In carrying out education on the Party's basic line, leading members of the CCP Lienchiang Hsien Committee have gone separately deep into the communes and production brigades to settle down, searching for experience and using typical examples to spur the whole hsien onward. Members of Kaoyüeh production brigade of P'antu commune, situated in a remote mountainous region, lacked class viewpoint in dealing with people and doing work because the awareness of line struggle among some of the cadres was not high. A small handful of class enemies took advantage of the opportunity to carry out sabotage, capitalism reared its head, collective economy suffered, and it became a "hardspot" unit.

Last spring, leading members of the hsien Party committee went to this spot to settle down. They organized the cadres and Party members of this production brigade to study over again, with reference to the actual struggle,

the Party's basic line, unfolded activities for class education in remembering hardship and counting blessings, criticized and repudiated the theory of human nature of the landlords and bourgeoisie and the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and raised the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of everybody.

The Party branch of the production brigade, actively leading the Party members and the masses, developed a "one-strike, three-opposing" movement, fiercely attacked the sabotaging of revolutionary unity and inciting of the masses to burn down a forest for land reclamation by a small handful of class enemies, further educated the cadres and commune members, and pushed forward the learn-from-Tachai movement. Battling stubbornly for a year, the cadres and commune members of the whole production brigade changed its physiognomy of backwardness. In 1971, the average production of grain per mow in the whole production brigade rose from 600 catties in 1970 to 807 catties and exceeded the target set in the "Program." The hsien Party committee conscientiously summed up the experience of this production brigade, with emphasis on carrying out an in-depth education of the Party's basic line with reference to local reality, and organized many on-the-spot conferences of line education there for cadres of the communes and production brigades of the whole hsien to push forward the in-depth development of line education in the whole hsien.

While the leading members of the hsien Party committee are going deep into the basic level to carry out line education for the cadres as well as Party and League members, the CCP Lienchiang Hsien Committee has at the same time also adopted the method of centralized training for cadres, trained hardcore cadres, energetically raised the quality of education, and made line education more thoroughgoing. Last year, in accordance with the characteristics of seasonal farming activities, the leadership comrades made use of the slack seasons in farming to conduct a collective training class for the secretaries of Party branches of production brigades and principal cadres of communes for four terms. Thanks to the collective training, these cadres have become organizers and leaders for the development of line education in the countryside. It has effectively set in motion the development of line education in the whole hsien.

Ch'ihshih production brigade of Liaoyen commune used to be a backward production brigade in which the class struggle was more complex and the tendency toward capitalism more serious. Lei Li-fu, a member of the leading body of this production brigade, felt that work in the countryside was complex and not easy to carry out, and for a time entertained the thought of relinquishing his post and stop working.

In the collective training study class, by means of the education on the Party's basic line, he recalled how before the liberation his parents had perished tragically under the lash of the capitalists, and at a tender age he had drifted from one place to another begging for subsistence, living a life worse than that of cattle. This instilled in him a hatred for the small handful of class enemies, and he felt that the thought of relinquishing the post and ceasing to be a cadre would be tantamount to forgetting

about the class struggle. If he could not grasp class struggle and wield power well for the poor and lower-middle peasants, then they would have to suffer a second time and make the same mistakes over again.

Upon returning to the production brigade, Lei Li-fu used the political evening school for a base of operations, held study classes with participation by cadres and commune members, launched remember-hardship-and-count-blessings activities, criticized and repudiated the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, hit out at the handful of class enemies who sabotaged the collective economy, put a stop to the evil wind of capitalism and consolidated the collective economy.

Last year, the production brigade afforested 400 mow of land, built and operated a small hydro-electric station through self-reliance, triumphed over serious natural calamities, and the total grain output showed an increase of more than 10 percent over that of 1970.

The CCP Lienchiang Hsien Committee has also sent out a propaganda team deep into the various production brigades in the whole hsien to carry out education in the Party's basic line for the broad masses of basic level cadres as well as Party and League members. Last year, this hsien organized a propaganda team with participation by more than 2,500 departmental cadres and PLA support-the-Left personnel who went separately to more than 240 production brigades in the whole hsien to help the cadres as well as Party and League members with the holding of study classes and to organize their reading of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and the study of the Party's basic line and policies. The propaganda team sent out by the hsien Party committee has in the light of the characteristic of low cultural level and pressure of work of the majority of cadres as well as Party and League members in the countryside, adopted means suitable to that characteristic, and by paying attention to reality, enabled practical results to be scored in line education.

Ch'uanshih production brigade of Wangkuant'ou commune of this hsien is situated on an island at the mouth of Minchiang River. In 1939, the Japanese invaders massacred countless patriots and working people on this island and buried them in a "mass grave" there. As part of the line education, the propaganda team of the hsien and the commune Party committee organized the cadres as well as the Party and League members, the young people, the militiamen and the women's representatives and sent them in groups and by turns to visit this "mass grave," held on-the-spot remember-hardship-and-count-blessings meetings, and invited an 80-year-old poor peasant from Ch'uanshih production brigade to denounce in public the crime of the Japanese invaders of massacring the Chinese people, which greatly provoked their class enmity and national hatred. With reference to actual struggle, everybody angrily denounced the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type as well as their endeavor to restore capitalism, and gained another profound education in class struggle and line struggle.

The universal and practical education in the basic line has greatly enhanced the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the

cadres as well as Party and League members at the basic level and promoted the development of revolution and production in the whole hsien. Last year although Lienchiang hsien was stricken by serious drought, nevertheless the total output of grain still showed an increase of 8 percent over that of the bumper harvest in 1970, aquatic products increased by 10 percent, pig-raising increased by 20 percent, and the afforested area increased four times.

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CADRE POLICY

Make Rational Arrangements for Cadres, Use Them Boldly and Continue To Educate Them

- Conscientious implementation of the Party's policy for cadres by the CCP Wuchih Hsien Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 11, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengchow, June 10, 1972) The CCP Wuchih Hsien Committee in Honan Province implements conscientiously the Party's policy for cadres, makes rational arrangements for them, uses them boldly and continues to educate them. It enables the broad masses of cadres, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to be filled with vigor in leading the broad masses to grasp revolution and stimulate production, and pushes forward the continuing advance of the excellent situation in the whole hsien.

When the CCP Wuchih Hsien Committee was first established, it immediately attached great importance to the implementation of the Party's policy for cadres. The leading members of the hsien Party committee, by studying over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, firmly believed that over 90 percent of the cadres were good or comparatively good, and as for those who had made mistakes, the majority of them could mend their ways. Proceeding on that premise, the secretary personally took command, and by adopting the method of linking up leadership and the people, carried out an overall analysis and meticulous work on the cadres from secretaries and deputy secretaries of former communes upward in the whole hsien one by one. On that basis, all cadres who deserved reinstatement have been suitably re-employed, and as for cadres who made this or that mistake, those with awareness who expressed a willingness to mend their ways were fully trusted and boldly used in accordance with the principle of "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient" and with emphasis on education.

In the former hsien Party committee there was a cadre who had made some mistakes during the great cultural revolution. On the one hand, the hsien Party committee, by helping this cadre sum up the lesson of his experience, enabled him to realize deeply the mistakes he had made. On the other hand, together with the masses of the unit to which this cadre belonged, the leadership comrades carried out an overall analysis of his performance since his participation in work. Everybody arrived at the conclusion that in the more than 20 years since joining the revolution, this cadre had done some useful work for the Party. The mistakes he made during the great cultural revolution had been due to the fact that his awareness of line was not high enough, and they should help him to raise his ideological awareness and encourage him actively in work. After unified understanding was achieved, the hsien Party committee arranged for him to take over the post of deputy leader of the production group of the hsien revolutionary committee and concurrently director of the Forestry Bureau and let him play his part to the full.

By means of examining the actual state of the implementation of the policy for cadres, the CCP Wuchih Hsien Committee has also carried out necessary adjustments for cadres not suitably re-employed. This hsien has a cadre who has done many years of work in the countryside and whose experience is rich. Two years ago, he was re-employed at a post not quite suitable for him. Last spring, when the hsien Party committee was examining results in the implementation of the policy for cadres, it sent him again to serve as the No. 1 person of a most difficult commune in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "We must know how to use cadres well."

In order to let the broad masses of cadres play their hardcore role better, the CCP Wuchih Hsien Committee regularly carries out education in ideology and political line on them in the light of the ideological reality of the cadres and strengthens their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and to implement consciously Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

After one of the old cadres was transferred to a commune to take up leadership work, he was afraid of making mistakes again, was not daring enough in work, and was even afraid to put a stop to things that were wrong. When the responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee became acquainted with this situation, he went many times to this commune to look him up for talks, helped him to sum up the positive and negative aspects of his experience and raised his awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution. Last winter, in carrying out sideline production the tendency toward capitalism appeared in a small number of production brigades of this commune. This cadre right away mobilized the masses, and with reference to reality, carried out a line education, further drew a line of distinction between normal sideline production and capitalist tendency, and because of that, insured the flourishing development of winter production in the commune along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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LOWER-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Yangch'üan Municipal Committee Grasps Class Struggle To Promote Development of Revolution and Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 9, 1972)

(NCNA Taiyuan, June 8, 1972) In the course of penetratingly carrying education in ideology and political line, the CCP committee of Yangch'uan municipality, Shansi Province, organizes the leading cadres at all levels and the masses to study conscientiously the Party's basic line throughout the historical period of socialism, and to take Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in roundly criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and reckoning with their crimes of frenziedly attempting to change the Party's basic line and policies, to change the socialist system, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism, thereby raising their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and pushing forward the development of revolution and production in the whole municipality.

The CCP committee of Yangch'uan municipality has learned this from the practice of the three major revolutionary movements: The Party's basic line throughout the historical period of socialism correctly reflects the objective laws of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the period of socialism and is the general basis determining the various specific lines and policies. We must implement the Party's basic line in various branches of work so that we can accomplish better the various fighting tasks set forth at the 9th Party Congress and the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, and push forward the quick development of the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. For this reason, it pays very close attention to grasping tightly the education in the Party's basic line.

Criticize the Trend of Thought of Anarchism, Conduct Education in Traditions and Discipline

In 1970, Yangch'uan municipal committee, taking class struggle and the line struggle as the key link, tightly grasped the cleaning-up of the class ranks, the Party consolidation and the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement. Industrial production of the whole municipality specified in the state plan was fulfilled two months ahead of schedule. In the excellent situation, some leading cadres cherished complacency and slackened their efforts. They relaxed their grip on class struggle and the line struggle. Neither did they apply the viewpoint of class struggle to analyze and criticize the trend of thought of anarchism in some localities. As a result, development of revolution and production was hindered.

In view of this situation, the municipal committee promptly organized the leading cadres of all levels to study conscientiously the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, to understand deeply

Chairman Mao's writings and doctrines on classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and to criticize relentlessly the reactionary fallacies, such as the theory of the dying out of class struggle, pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby making them understand that if they forgot the Party's basic line and the class struggle, they would lose their bearings, waver now to the right and now to the left, and the work would suffer. After that, under the leadership of the municipal committee, the leading cadres at all levels consciously studied and implemented the Party's basic line and reminded themselves of the class struggle and the line struggle every year, every month and every day. The Party committees of various industrial corporations and bureaus, factories and mining enterprises held study classes of various types in connection with the education in the Party's basic line to carry out the Party's various proletarian policies conscientiously, to arouse the positive factors in various fields and to push forward various branches of work.

Yinying Sulphur and Iron Mine is an iron mining and sulphur refining complex. For some time, it was in a backward state because it was influenced by the trend of thought of anarchism induced by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The leading members of the Party general branch of this complex studied the Party's basic line, raising their consciousness of tightly grasping class struggle and the line struggle. In the course of the line education, they led the broad masses of workers and staff members to put on the table the danger brought on by the trend of thought of anarchism, to eradicate the root of the trend of anarchism and to criticize the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in inciting the anarchical trend of thought. Through study and criticism, they came to realize that: The emergence of the trend of thought of anarchism reflects class struggle and line struggle. The handful of class enemies frenziedly attempted to use the trend of thought of anarchism to undermine revolutionary unity, the socialist construction and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. For this reason, in order to implement better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, efforts must be made to check the trend of thought of anarchism.

To help all comrades raise their consciousness of the line, the Party organizations of the sulphur and iron mine educated the workers and staff members in the Party's traditions and the revolutionary discipline, thereby increasing the workers' and staff members' sense of organization and discipline and checking the evil wind of anarchism. Revolution and production developed rapidly. In 1971, the whole mine fulfilled the annual state plan 91 days ahead of schedule. From January to April this year, it overfulfilled its tasks every month. It has become an advanced model in learning from Tach'ing in industry in the whole municipality.

Criticize the Fallacy "Politics May Encroach Upon Other Things," Correctly Handle the Relationship between Politics and Production

The Party committees at all levels in Yangch'uan municipality pay attention to carrying out penetratingly education in the Party's basic line

in conjunction with the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, thereby insuring triumphant development of various branches of work along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The Party organizations of many factories and mining enterprises have learned from practice that whether they perseveringly put politics in command of everything else and put revolution in command of production in line with Chairman Mao's teachings, or practice "put production first" or substitute revolution for production, and whether they adhere to the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," or aim to achieve little, slow, inferior and expensive results in work, is a question bearing on what road they should take in running an enterprise. To solve this problem basically, they penetratingly conducted education in the Party's basic line.

Yangch'uan Transistor Sets and Parts Factory was once disturbed by such fallacies as "politics may encroach upon other things" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, so that some leaders dared not grasp production and some young workers dared not learn technical skills. Revolution and production were impeded. Accordingly, its Party branch organized the workers and staff members to bear this question in mind and study the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's teachings, "[The necessity of unity of politics and economy, and unity of politics and technology is beyond any doubt" and "We should oppose armchair politicians on the one hand and 'practical men' who have lost their bearings on the other," and led them to carry out study and discussion and see clearly that only by correctly handling the relationship between revolution and production and between politics and technology could they guarantee that their factory would advance in the orientation of socialism.

With their consciousness of the line struggle raised to a higher level, the workers and staff members pointed out straightforwardly that the sole purpose of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in advocating "Being good in production means being good politically" at one time and "Politics may enroach upon other things" at other times was to violate the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production and to restore capitalism. They consciously strengthened enterprise management, strive to learn technique for the revolution and gradually set up and improve some essential regulations and systems, thereby continuously raising the level of production.

Through study, the leading members of Yangch'uan Iron and Steel Works made clear the relationship of the Party's specific directives and policies with the Party's basic line. As a result, the Party's directive of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" was implemented better in this works. Here the transportation of raw materials ranging from unloading to putting of materials into the furnace for processing had to be done chiefly by clumsy manual labor in the past and the workers urgently demanded realization of mechanization in transportation. But their demand did not attract close attention from the leadership of the works. Later, the leading members concerned took a stand at the high plane of the line struggle to understand

the important meaning of solving this problem, and actively supported the workers' proposal. They organized a "three-in-one" group comprising old workers, leading cadres and technicians. In the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, this group launched a battle to improve the transportation of materials and eventually succeeded in building a 500-meter-long line of mechanized transportation. Manpower responsible for transporting raw materials was saved by over 90 percent as against the past, and the workers were liberated from the heavy manual labor of transportation.

Find the Cause from Class Struggle and Line Struggle, Improve Enterprise Management

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In all the practical work of our Party, all correct leadership is necessarily 'from the masses, to the masses,'" Yangch'uan municipal committee and the Party committees of many factories and industrial enterprises pay attention to going deep into realities to make investigation in the course of studying and implementing the Party's basic line. More than two-thirds of the members of the municipal committee go deep into the basic level and stay in selected spots, and the standing committee members who leave behind to do routine work also maintain ties with one or two keypoint units. They use the experience acquired from the points to direct the work in the whole area, giving an impetus to the gradual deepening of line education.

The municipal committee secretary stayed and worked in East Shansi Industrial Chemical Works. He got together with the leading members of this works to study the Party's basic line and had chats with them, further strengthening the unity of the leading groups of this works and developing an excellent situation there. The deputy secretary of the municipal committee and the chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee stayed and worked in Yangch'uan Iron and Steel Works where he boldly aroused the masses to uncover the problems existing in enterprise management, to find the causes from the struggle between the two classes and the two lines and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, thereby improving management of this works. Led by the leading members of the municipal committee, the leading cadres of all industrial units of the municipality went to the first line and combined education in the basic line with serious reading and study and combined summing up of historical experience with real class struggle and line struggle, giving an impetus to the development of revolution and production. Total value of industrial output of the state plan in the whole municipality for 1971 was overfulfilled one month ahead of schedule; in the first quarter of this year, the annual plan was fulfilled by 25.7 percent, representing an increase of 29.6 percent as against the corresponding period of last year; April and May also saw a comparatively big increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

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MILITIA

Jungch'eng Hsien Puts Militia Work on Sound Footing

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 9, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Tsinan dated June 8, 1972) The CCP Committee of Jungch'eng Hsien, Shantung Province, inherits and carries on the glorious traditions of the years of revolutionary war, strengthens its leadership over militia work, and tightly grasps education of militiamen in ideology and political line, make the militia of the hsien play an active role in socialist construction and coastal defense.

Jungch'eng hsien is situated in the eastern tip of the Shantung Peninsula and bounded on three sides by the sea. It also comprises some ten isles of different sizes. During the early period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, it was a base area for the war against Japan. There, the broad masses armed themselves and formed militia forces to fight a guerrilla war, a "sparrow" war and a land-mine war in cooperation with the 8th Route Army against the Japanese aggressors.

During the war of liberation, the militiamen carried stretchers and sent rations to the army, actively supporting the forefront. Militiamen of coastal areas bravely cooperated with the principal regular forces in intercepting enemy freighters and vessels and arresting enemy bandits, thereby making contributions toward the revolutionary war.

The first Party committee of this hsien came into being in the course of armed struggle. In the past three decades and more, the hsien committees, inheriting the glorious tradition of "The whole Party should grasp military work," paid attention to militia work. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, still greater attention has been paid to militia work. After its establishment, the new hsien committee went to Shihp'engtingchia where the first hsien committee had been. There, it studied Chairman Mao's idea of people's war, penetratingly criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in undermining the militia building and their reactionary fallacies. It has also decided to reinforce militia building and further strengthen the Party's leadership over militia work.

In grasping militia work, Jungch'eng hsien committee first pays attention to bringing into play the hsien militia department and the militia cadres at all levels. The hsien militia department has to report quarterly to the hsien committee on the work done. Some important problems in militia work, such as posting of cadres, organization and reorganization, political education and the plan of military training, are studied and decided collectively by the hsien committee and then responsible comrades are assigned to organize the execution of the decision. Meanwhile, the hsien committee pays very close attention to educating Party committees of the communes, Party branches of the brigades and Party organizations at all levels in the policy of "heighten vigilance, defend the motherland" and in the idea of people's war. It asks that they put militia work on their agenda of everyday work

and to put militia work on a sound footing organizationally, politically and militarily. Because the hsien committee pays attention to militia work, an excellent situation of the whole Party grasping militia work takes shape at all levels in the hsien. Wherever they may be, many of the hsien or commune Party committee members propagandize Chairman Mao's idea of people's war. Even the hsien broadcast station has a special weekly program with Chairman Mao's idea of people's war as its content.

In conducting political education for militiamen, Jungch'eng hsien committee lays emphasis on educating the militiamen in ideology and political line. In this hsien, heroic deeds and heroic personalities emerged in large numbers in the struggle against the enemy during the years of revolutionary civil war. The hsien committee stresses the close combination of the line education with education in revolutionary traditions. At a hsien meeting of militia cadres called by the hsien committee, the militia cadres conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's precept "The militia is the basic guarantee of our victory," and his other doctrines and writings, heard reports made by veteran militia cadres and veteran militia heroes on the deeds and histories of militia struggle, and carries out deep-going revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Making use of the spare moments in the course of production, the Party committee of Lunghsü commune led the militiamen of the whole commune to the spot where the militia formerly cooperated with the 8th Route Army in striking the Japanese bandits and totally wiping out the enemy force, and conducted education in line and in revolutionary traditions. In the course of the line education, the hsien committee seriously and intensively educated the militiamen in Chairman Mao's line of army building, vigorously propagandized the three major principles of the People's Liberation Army for political work and organized the militiamen to learn to sing two revolutionary songs, namely, "The Internationale" and "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention," and raised their political consciousness and their sense of organization and discipline. The militia stated that: People's war is an heirloom, which we definitely must take over and pass on.

In the course of militia and military training, the hsien committee stressed combining labor with military training by adopting means appropriate to local conditions. Jungch'eng hsien has complex geographical features, comprising hills and islands together with a few hundred li of coastline. How should military training be carried out in different environments and under different conditions? The hsien committee instructed the hsien militia department to organize investigation groups and send them deep into the 17 communes on the coasts, on land and on islands to investigate the conditions and sum up experience of a few hundred militia companies.

After down-to-earth investigation and study, they summed up some experiences of carrying out training by adopting means appropriate to local conditions. For instance, when the fishing boats are sailing, the marine militiamen make use of the free moments in the course of work to get familiar with the coastal area and to practice line formation and sea scouting; when two boats are close and parallel to each other, the militiamen

on board practice jumping and arresting and learn the skills of close combat; when a single boat is sailing, the militiamen practice fighting alone; when the boat is in port and at anchor, the militiamen practice air defense and signaling and caulk the boats. In this way, they combine production with military training, not only accomplishing their tasks of production but also improving their combat skills and putting militia work on a sound footing militarily.

Because the CCP Jungch'eng Hsien Committee has strengthened its leadership over militia work and aroused better the enthusiasm of the militia departments at various levels under it, militia work of the whole hsien is carried out ever more concretely and the militiamen are playing an ever greater role in the three major revolutionary movements.

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POLICY ON TECHNICIANS

Party Committee of Shanghai No. 1 Printing and Dyeing Factory Relies on the Masses in Carrying Out Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 30, 1972)

(NCNA Shanghai, May 29, 1972) In the course of carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the Party committee of Shanghai No. 1 Printing and Dyeing Factory trusts and relies on the masses of the workers, perseveringly passes on the Party's policy direct to the masses, and continuously raises their consciousness in carrying out the Party's policy. Now the overwhelming majority of the more than 100 engineers and technicians of this factory have been assigned to suitable posts. Some have assumed technical leadership work in the factory, its workshops and the workers' squads and groups and played an active role in grasping revolution and promoting production.

Shanghai No. 1 Printing and Dyeing Factory is an old factory with a history of more than 40 years. It employes a relatively large number of engineers and technicians. To carry out better the Party's policy, the factory Party committee has gone deep into realities to investigate the situation and arouse the cadres and the workers to sum up their past experiences of carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals.

While summing up their experience, they particularly reviewed this incident: In March last year, without fully seeking the opinions of the masses, the Party branch of the carving workshop assigned a post to a technician. Subsequently, this arrangement was found to be unsuitable, the masses were critical about it and this technician also felt depressed. Upon discovering this, the Party committee of the factory got together with cadres of this workshop to review the series of Chairman Mao's directives on the mass line and then got together with the cadres and the workers of this workshop to study repeatedly the Party's policy toward intellectuals and to make a historical and overall analysis of this technician. Eventually it pooled the correct opinions and reassigned this technician. As a result, the masses of the workers were satisfied and this technician also developed his enthusiasm to a further extent.

The Party committee of the factory learned deeply from this incident: The masses of the workers are the most often in contact with the engineers and the technicians and know their state most clearly. Only by passing on the Party's policy to the masses of workers and translating the execution of the Party's policy into conscious action of the masses will it be possible to guarantee all-round implementation of the Party's policy.

After that, the Party committee of the factory and the Party branches of various workshops often called workers' informal meetings and study classes to study the Party's policies. Through these activities, the workers and the cadres raised their level of policy understanding, learned more about the

actual performance of the engineers and technicians, and played an excellent role in further carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals.

Formerly, some cadres of this factory thought that the engineers and technicians of this factory had rather complex family origins and personal experiences, so that they dared not give them free rein in work. Later, they joined the masses of workers in studying the Party's policy and heard accounts given by the workers on the actual performance of the engineers and technicians. They gradually changed their former opinion. They clearly understood that the overwhelming majority of the engineers and technicians warmly loved the Party and the great leader Chairman Mao, supported socialism and, after being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, had raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle in different degrees, and that so long as the Party's policy was carried out conscientiously and they were remolded perseveringly in the course of being used, it would be possible to arouse better their revolutionary enthusiasm and to bring their technical skills into play. Accordingly, the Party committee of the factory conscientiously made an all-round analysis of the engineers and technicians of the whole factory and made proper arrangements for their work in accordance with their different conditions.

While arranging and using the engineers and technicians, the Party committee of this factory went further to rely on the masses of workers to strengthen re-education for the engineers and technicians and paid attention to helping them raise their political consciousness continuously.

A deputy chief engineer of this factory who was a Party member once carried out the revisionist line in running an enterprise. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, he was criticized and helped by the masses of workers. He saw his mistakes and behaved himself comparatively well. After fully seeking the opinions of the masses, the Party committee of the factory told him to assume leadership over technical work in the whole factory. At first, he did not work boldly. Upon learning this, the Party committee taught the masses of workers to give him warmhearted help in work and, at the same time, relied on them in helping him overcome his fear of hardship.

Some time ago, this engineer promptly criticized the failure of some workers to observe certain regulations and systems, and asked all to act in strict accordance with the rational regulations and systems, so as to guarantee the good quality of products. The Party committee and the workers firmly supported his correct opinion and criticized the error of neglecting regulations and systems and violating operational rules. He learned an impressive lesson from this incident and further raised his enthusiasm in work. Other engineers and technicians also were inspired and enlightened by this incident. They plunged themselves more spiritedly into the upsurge of grasping revolution and promoting production.

The Party committee of this factory, proceeding from the actual situation of the factory, also creates conditions actively for giving the engineers and technicians more chances to join the masses of workers in

study and in carrying out class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment. In this way, the masses of workers found it easier to see the actual performance of these engineers and technicians, so that they might re-educate them to the point. This also helped the engineers and technicians learn better from the workers' fine character and quicken transformation of their world outlook. The factory adopted chiefly these methods:

1. The workers, cadres and technicians are universally organized to participate in the "three-in-one" groups. These groups are not only a relatively good organizational form for carrying out technical innovation and technological reform, but also an important way for the engineers and technicians to receive re-education politically and ideologically and for the technicians to study vocational work again.

Some time ago, the factory received the task of designing a number of patterns. At the beginning, a technician divorced himself from production and carried out designing alone. He spent more than two months' time and drew only one pattern, which was not welcomed by the masses. Later, the factory organized a "three-in-one" group to design the patterns. Before proceeding with the designing, the workers and the technicians together studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and criticized the revisionist line of "separation from reality and making cars behind closed doors" in designing. In the course of designing the patterns, the workers eagerly encouraged the technicians to develop their skills, and the technicians also paid attention to learning from the worker comrades. As a result, they took only two weeks to accomplish their task and the patterns designed won praises from the workers and the relevant leading departments.

2. Engineers and technicians are organized to participate periodically in productive labor. The factory Party committee specially arranges a group of workers who have relatively high political consciousness and rich practical experience in production to give the technicians concrete education and help in the course of labor and to show concern for their progress politically, ideologically and in productive skills.

A young technician of the bleaching workshop was formerly divorced seriously from politics, reality and the masses. Later, the Party branch of the workshop assigned her to labor for some time in the workshop. She learned modestly from the workers and made very fast progress ideologically. She and the workers of the workshop actively carried out technical innovation and solved the long-existing crucial problems of "shrinkage" and "displaced woof." Not long ago, they again got together to trial-produce a new product, which was welcomed by the masses of workers and peasants.

In Shanghai No. 1 Printing and Dyeing Factory, thanks to the conscientious implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the engineers and technicians play a greater role in the three major revolutionary movements and new achievements are made continuously in production

revolution and promoting production. Activities of technical innovation develop briskly in the whole factory, enterprise management has been strengthened and there have been a marked increase in the quantity and variety of products and a marked improvement in the quality of products.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Energetically Train and Make Bold Use of Minority Cadres

- The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Chinhsiu Yao Autonomous Hsien act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 11, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanning, June 9, 1972) The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Chinhsiu Yao Autonomous Hsien, Kwangsi, have energetically trained and made bold use of national minority cadres and selected for promotion a large number of minority cadres who have gone through tempering and trials in the revolutionary struggles, so as to reinforce the leading squads at various levels. Full play is given to their backbone role in the three major revolutionary movements. Cadres of various nationalities learn from and help each other and get united in fighting. This makes for an excellent situation of unity and prosperity in this hsien.

Chinhsiu Yao Autonomous Hsien, situated on the Tayao Mountains in the central part of Kwangsi, is predominantly inhabited by Yaos, Chuangs and Hans. After their inauguration, the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee paid great attention to work related to minority cadres. Special study classes were held to organize members of the leading squads at various levels to study a series of directives from Chairman Mao on the training of cadres of national minorities and seriously sum up experiences and lessons in the training and employment of national minority cadres in the past. The counter-revolutionary cadre line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was criticized penetratingly. Everyone was made to raise awareness of the significance of cultivation of national minority cadres. In compliance with the five requirements for the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee constantly ascertained the condition of cultivation and employment of minority cadres in various areas. Various methods were adopted to help minority cadres to achieve rapid growth. Now, of the members of the leading squads at the hsien, commune and brigade levels, minority cadres accounted for 51 percent, many of them assigned as the No. 1 and No. 2 persons of leading squads at various levels.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of the Chinhsiu Yao Autonomous Hsien pay great attention to ideological and political line education for minority cadres and constantly hold a minority cadres' study class to help them study conscientiously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and study the history of two-line struggle in the Party. The ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism is raised continuously. Consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy is enhanced.

Class struggle and two-line struggle in the Tachang commune of this hsien was relatively complicated. A handful of class enemies spread the absurd theory that all "nationalities belong to the same family" in a vain attempt to create confusion about the class position and disrupt revolution and production. Under the influence of the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the bourgeois idea of human nature spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, individual leading members of the commune had a vague idea of the complexity of class struggle and two-line struggle. Through study, they raised their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle. The secretary (a Yao cadre) of the Party committee took the lead in staying in a selected spot with the mutual-aid team involving relatively acute struggle in the commune. Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought was applied to the observation and analysis of problems. The masses were trusted and relied upon to direct vigorous efforts toward line education. Very quickly a handful of class enemies who tried to wreck revolution and production were dragged out. A boost was given to the deepening of the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign in the whole commune. An overall bumper harvest for 1971 in agriculture, forestry, animal breeding and sidelines was reaped. A rapid change in the features of this commune resulted.

Many of the minority cadres of this hsien were those that emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Though overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm and full of pep, they lacked work experience. In the light of such a feature, the hsien Party committee energetically encouraged them to show boldness in work and shoulder heavy burdens. They were fully aroused to head for the first-line of the three major revolutionary campaigns to acquire more skills. Meanwhile, fervent help was given them in their work to raise their work ability and ideological level.

In 1970, female cadre Li Pei-chen of the Yao nationality, a member of the hsien Party committee, joined a brigade to stay in a fixed spot. She found that in the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, some new cadres of this brigade studied only what was superficial and did not lay hold of the line as a lever in a proper way. A poor showing was made in both revolution and production. To change such a situation, she joined the cadres of the brigade in study and in seriously summing up experience. She also helped them in a concrete way to direct vigorous efforts toward the mass campaign for the study of Chairman Mao's works and the unfolding of line education and the timely solution of the problems appearing in this brigade's campaign to learn from Tachai. The new cadres were given proper education and tempering. Their consciousness of line struggle and work ability was raised.

Simultaneously with the energetic training and promotion of minority cadres, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the Chinhsiu Yao Autonomous Hsien made a point of giving play to the role of minority old cadres. After becoming vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, a Yao old cadre was not bold enough in the performance of work. The secretary of the Party hsien committee on his own initiative engage him in many

a heart-to-heart talk and encouraged him to show courage for work. Help was also given the old cadre in conscientious reading and study to raise his consciousness of continuous revolution. Later, he moved ahead very rapidly. Last year, he went deep into the midst of a production team to stay at a fixed point. He took an active part in collective productive labor and maintained close ties with the masses. He humbly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Together with the masses, he conducted scientific experiments. Evolved was the experience of growing corn in cold mountainous areas with a per-mow yield of over 1,000 catties.

In the process of cultivating minority cadres, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Chinhsiu Yao Autonomous Hsien paid attention to laying hold of typical examples and encouraging everyone to learn from advanced figures. Ch'ao Yu-han, secretary of the Party branch of the Liuhsiang brigade of Liuhsiang commune was a new cadre of the Yao nationality who grew up through tempering in the great cultural revolution. For several years, with the help of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the hsien, he conscientiously read and studied, and vigorously waged class struggle of the two-line struggle. He seriously carried out the Party's various policies on a firm basis and maintained close ties with the masses. A backward brigade was turned by him into an advanced typical example in the whole hsien. In the face of the achievements and honors, he all along maintained the style of being humble and modest, and continuously rendered people new meritorious services. The hsien Party committee summed up his advanced deeds in a serious investigation and called on the cadres of the whole hsien to learn from him. Everyone received great education.

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Seriously Carry Out the Party's Nationality Policy and Cadre Policy on a Solid Basis

- Simultaneously with the Training and Promotion of National Minority New Cadres, the Party committees at various levels in Nuchiang Lisu Autonomous Chou, Yunnan, make a point of giving full play to the backbone role of old cadres of the national minorities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 11, 1972)

The Party committees at various levels in Nuchiang Lisu Autonomous Chou, Yunnan Province, have seriously carried out on a solid basis the Party's nationality policy and cadre policy. Simultaneously with the training and selection of minority new cadres, they are mindful of giving full play to the backbone role of minority old cadres. At present, united and taken into employ are 93 percent of minority old cadres at and above the levels of former ch'U directors and deputy section chiefs in the whole autonomous chou. Of these minority old cadres, over 70 percent were accounted for by those acting as members of the standing committees of the Party committees or revolutionary committees at the chou, hsien and commune levels. Many old cadres have also acted as No. 1 and No. 2 men in various Party committees and revolutionary committees.

Lying on the southwestern border of the motherland, Nuchiang Lisu Autonomous Chou is an area with a great concentration of various nationalities. It is inhabited by Lisu, Tulung, Nu Tibetan, Nahsi, Pai, Han and other nationalities. Since their founding, the Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels in this chou have all along taken the serious firm implementation of the Party's nationality policy and cadre policy as an important matter in the firm implementation of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress. They have held on a number of occasions study classes for the firm implementation of the cadre policy and organized the broad masses of cadres and people to study repeatedly a series of articles by Chairman Mao on the nationality policy and cadre policy. The practice of two-line struggle is associated with the vigorous criticism of the bourgeois reactionary line of "striking at a wide area and protecting a handful" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in regard to the cadre problem. The aim is to raise continuously everyone's consciousness of implementation of the Party's policy and achieve better and better performance in the firm implementation of the Party's cadre policy.

The overwhelming majority of the minority old cadres of Nuchiang Lisu Autonomous Chou were trained and promoted shortly after liberation. They are well acquainted with the condition of local nationalities and good at maintaining contact with the masses. They have done a large amount of work in borderland socialist revolution and construction. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must judge a cadre not by his performance in a certain period but by his whole history and his overall work performance," the Party committees at various levels in the autonomous chou lead

the masses to apply the viewpoints of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to an overall and historical analysis of those minority cadres who have committed mistakes. The masses are made to treat the latter properly.

Before the great cultural revolution, female cadre Ho Ju-yü of the Pai nationality, who started out as a slave in Lanp'ing hsien, committed some mistakes under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. After the great cultural revolution, she saw her own mistakes more clearly and corrected herself. She won the understanding of the masses. The Party organization assigned her to Hohsi commune as a No. 1 woman. After arriving there, she assiduously studied books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and seriously carried out the Party's line and policy. In the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, she led the commune member masses of various nationalities to fight hard for a year. Tremendous changes were brought about in Hohsi commune. Later, the Party organization again assigned her as deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee. In her new leadership post, she was more humble and modest. Full of pep, she applied herself to serving various nationalities in the border area. She won praise from the masses.

To give better play to the role of small number of cadres in the three major revolutionary movements, the Party committees at various levels in the autonomous chou make a point of conducting continuous ideological and political line education for the old cadres who were re-employed. They are helped to associate practice with conscientious reading and study and to raise continuously their consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

Yang Liu-san, deputy secretary of Pichiang hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, is an old cadre of the Lisu nationality who started out as a slave. The hsien Party committee put him in charge of production. For a time, under the influence of the erroneous idea of "tackling politics proves good insurance but handling production involves risks," he relaxed leadership over production. The chief responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee and hsien revolutionary committee engaged him in many a heart-to-heart talk and joined him in studying a series of teachings from Chairman Mao on the relations between politics and production. Criticized was the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type who advocated "production first" from the viewpoint of the Right as suddenly as they drummed up the line of "politics can encroach on other fields" from the viewpoint of the "Left" in wrecking Chairman Mao's great guideline of "promoting revolution and stimulating production." He was made to heighten his consciousness of the line and set straight the relations between revolution and production.

Once, Yang Liu-san went deep into the midst of the Ochia brigade far away to make investigations and studies. It was found that due to failure to implement firmly the Party's rural economic policy, work on an irrigation

project underway went on very slowly. Therefore, he gave repeated publicity to the Party's relevant policies among the cadres and the masses and resolutely carried out the Party's policy on a solid basis. The enthusiasm of the broad masses was aroused. Work on the project was completed very rapidly. An effective boost was given to the development of agricultural production.

Due to firm implementation of the Party's policy, the Party committees at various levels in Nuchiang Lisu Autonomous Chou have given full play to the activism of minority cadres. An effective boost is provided for the development of socialist revolution and socialist construction in the whole chou.

* * *

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Kwangtung Cadres Study China's General Principle for Developing National Economy

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 12, 1972)

cadres in charge of economic work in some administrative regions and counties in the south china province of kwangtung recently discussed in the light of their experience the importance of correctly handling the relations among agriculture and light and heavy industries. they studied once again the general principle for developing the national economy advanced by chairman mao, namely, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

kwangtung province has fair light and handicraft industries. heavy industry has grown considerably since liberation, but still falls short of the needs of agriculture and light industry. on the other hand, the province is one of china's major farming areas. grain yield is above the six tons per hectare target set in the national programme for developing agriculture. sugar cane ranks high in the national output. hemp, oil-bearing plants, aquatic products and sub-tropical plants are also produced in significant amounts. thus, the correct handling of these relations is an important issue in the development of the province's economy.

the experience of hsingning county shows the role played by agriculture.

although the county has coal and iron resources, it relied on other areas for iron and steel before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the former county party committee wanted to develop heavy industry but it did not get anywhere because, influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, it tried to develop industry at the expense of agriculture.

the county revolutionary committee set up during the cultural revolution studied chairman mao's relevant teachings and summed up lessons. it recognized that industry and agriculture should be developed simultaneously, and that if light industry and agriculture -- which are closely linked -- are developed, they provide a bigger market and more funds for heavy industry.

it mobilized the masses in a movement to learn from tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. the production of grain, industrial crops, forest products and side-occupations grew and provided more raw materials for light industry. this in turn stimulated heavy industry. the county now has 38 small blast furnaces as against only two in the past. its output of pig iron increased greatly, and output of coal shot up nearly a dozen times in four years.

the development of heavy industry in turn helped agriculture. the huangpi people's commune used its own iron to make 25,000 farm implements in one year's time. many communes accumulated funds to buy chemical fertilizer, tractors, lorries and other means of production. the county raised its grain yield to 8.3 tons per hectare

last year, hitting an all-time high. industrial crops, livestock raising and side-occupations all moved ahead by big margins.

chuangshan county is situated in the pearl river delta. grain output in 1970 reached the target of six tons per hectare. following chairman mao's teachings, the county reaped good harvests of grain and industrial crops in 1971. per hectare grain output averaged 7 per cent above 1970 and total sugar cane output was 10,000 tons more. output of light industry had also increased.

many cadres said that the industrial departments must take support to agriculture as their long term task. a gigantic electric supply system has been set up on the delta, but some hilly area still did not have enough electricity to pump water to irrigate farmland. to solve the problem, some counties set up small power stations with equipment made locally. this greatly supported the local farming production.

URBAN HOUSING

China Builds New Urban Housing for Working People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1972)

a total of 62 million square metres of new housing was built in eight industrial cities -- peking, shanghai, kwangchow, nanking, tientsin, huhehot, loyang and hofei between 1949, the year of the founding of the people's republic of china, and the first year of the fourth five-year plan for the development of the national economy (1971-1975). workers, staff and their families, 15 millions in all, have moved.

while under taking large-scale socialist economic construction, china has put up many new houses in cities and towns in accordance with the instructions by the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman mao on improving the material and cultural life of the workers and staff step by step with the expansion of production.

under the ruthless pre-liberation oppression and exploitation by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, working people were huddled together in dilapidated houses, slums, or straw sheds which neither kept them warm nor protected from wind or rain. statistics show that dilapidated housing accounted for half the total in the major cities before liberation. this was true for two-thirds of the houses in peking. more than one-fifth of the population in shanghai, china's largest industrial city, lived in slums, many others were packed in garrets and attics and some even slept on the sidewalks. in changsha, the capital of hunan province, slums accounted for 77 per cent of the total urban living space. some 200,000 people in nanking were crowded in more than 360

slums. in chengtu of szechwan province, the living space per capita in slums averaged only 1.61 square metres.

socialist china carries out construction in a planned way. the state plan for the national economy provides for housing construction. with the development of production the state has constantly increased appropriations for building housing for workers and other labouring people. statistics provided by the national economic construction department show that if the 1950 state investment for housing construction is considered as one, the index was 5.3 in 1953 (the first year of the first five-year plan) and 10.5 in 1958 (the first year of the second five-year plan). during the period of the third five-year plan (1966-1970) nearly three million urban dwellers moved into new houses every year.

new housing built after liberation in many cities far surpasses the total built before liberation. taking peking, china's capital. it had a total of 13 million square metres of housing space built in the 500 years before liberation, while in the 12 years between 1951 and 1962, 14 million square metres of new housing space were added. up to 1970, new housing space reached 20 million square metres, 2.5 times the pre-liberation figure.

in shanghai, housing put up with state funds in the past 22 years comes to 10 million square metres. some 14 million square metres of dilapidated houses were repaired or rebuilt.

there are also new houses built in some new industrial cities. new housing in paotow in inner mongolia is 3.4 times the pre-liberation figure; in loyang of honan province, more than four times; in hofei of anhwei province, eight times. in the inland cities of chengtu, chungking, sian and lanchow, the floor space has been at least double. more and more new houses have been put up in cities inhabited by minority people in sinkiang, kwangsi, yunnan and tibet.

chairman mao's principle of self-reliance is implemented in municipal construction. over 2,000 cities, industrial centres and towns have undertaken house construction and three hundred cities have been built or reconstructed on a large scale with domestic resources.

accompanying this is the establishment of schools, hospitals, recreational centres, libraries, stadiums, welfare undertakings and public utilities.

new housing estates have been designed and built for the convenience of the dwellers. the living quarters of the capital iron and steel company and the general petro-chemical works in peking and the three new housing estates around shanghai have all been so built that a district with a population of 30,000 to 60,000 has a department store, club, library, stadium and cinema and that there are food stores, post offices, barber's shops, tailor's shops, schools, clinics and kindergartens in a sub-district with a population of 6,000 to 12,000.

the living quarters of the taching oilfield were built in line with the principle of "combining the urban with the rural, beneficial to production and convenient to dwellers". each central village has several settlements clustering around it within one or several kilometres. the central villages have clinics, middle schools, shops, farm machinery

service stations, post offices and catering trades. the settlements have health centres, primary schools, canteens and grocers.

six multi-story housing estates have been built for the more than 11,000 families of boat-dwellers in kwangchow.

lhasa in tibet, a city for a thousand years, has built one and half times as much housing since liberation as the previous total. the new residential districts are complete with clinics, restaurants, children's palaces, exhibition halls, cultural centres and bookstores. the city now has electricity, running water, aspnalt roads and bus service, all unknown before liberation.

new living quarters for workers are generally built in scenic environments not far from the workshops but with a "buffer zone" in between to keep out industrial smoke and noise.

habits and family sizes of dwellers are heeded by designers. flats have suites of rooms of varying sizes. in addition to electricity, running water and sometimes gas, there are central heating systems or fireplaces, heated brick beds and heated walls for houses in cold northern china and showerrooms for houses in warm southern china.

the houses are built by the state. rent generally is five per cent of an average workers' wage. repair and maintenance are provided by the state or factories.

GRAIN PRODUCTION

Great Progress in Water Conservancy

-- Fourth in a series on how three provinces in Northern China have achieved grain sufficiency

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1972)

following chairman mao's great teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture", the people of the three provinces of hopei, shantung and honan have made great efforts to harness the yellow, huai and haiho rivers in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. they have built many projects along these rivers to prevent flood, overcome waterlogging and irrigate farmland. at the same time, they have sunk large numbers of wells on the plains and built thousands of reservoirs in the hills. compared with 1950, total irrigated acreage in these provinces has increased sevenfold and large tracts of saline and alkaline soil have been improved. these are important factors contributing to the three provinces' grain sufficiency.

the yellow river, china's second largest river, runs across honan and shantung provinces before emptying into the sea. as a result of serious soil erosion in its upper and middle reaches, the river used to carry large amounts of silt downstream and the lower course filled up to such an extent that the channels rose generally three to four metres, and at some places 10 metres, above the land on both banks. flood water had to be contained by dykes. due to negligence by the successive reactionary ruling classes in the past, the dykes were low and worn-out, and when a bigger flood took place, the dykes were breached and inundation occurred. during the over 2,000 years prior to liberation, the yellow river dykes breached 1,500 times in the lower reaches, affecting 250,000 square kilometres from tientsin to the north and the huai river to the south.

after country-wide liberation the people of shantung and honan, led by the party, carried out extensive work to repair the dykes along the yellow and huai rivers. contingents of builders were sent every year to strengthen the dykes and put up projects to divert or hold up flood water.

with state support, the two provinces have over the past 20 years and more built or strengthened 1,800 kilometres of dykes along the yellow river and replaced the more than 5,000 straw-and-earth embankments with stone ones. these projects involved 350 million cubic metres of earthwork and more than nine million cubic metres of stonework. they have helped to prevent dyke-breaching which occurred twice every three years along the yellow river in the past.

our great leader chairman mao has shown great attention to the harnessing of the yellow river. when the people's victory canal, the first of its kind in the lower reaches of the yellow river, was in the main completed in 1952 by the people of honan's hsinhsiang area, chairman mao inspected the project and issued the great call "work on the yellow river must be done well." he made more inspections of the river later. his call greatly inspired the people in the yellow river basin and their initiative in harnessing the river rose to an unprecedented height. many projects to control the river emerged. after liberation, shantung and honan built more than 40 sluice gates along the yellow river to lead in water for irrigation. none existed before. last winter and this spring, five more sluice gates were built and they brought the total area irrigated by the yellow river to more than 266,000 hectares. the yellow river, once known as the scourge of china, has been turned into a river beneficial to the people.

inspired by chairman mao's call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control", the people of hopei province as well as those inhabiting the basin of the haiho river system in shantung and honan provinces started to conquer the haiho river. after eight years of hard work, they dug and dredged 2,160 kilometres of trunk waterways including the heilungkang, the new tzuya and the tuhai rivers, and built 2,340 kilometres of dykes. the draining capacity of the haiho river system increased eightfold. at the same time, the people dredged or dug 113,000 river tributaries, canals and irrigation ditches and built more than 50,000 bridges, sluice gates and culverts. all this has relieved more than half the farmland in hopei province of flood and waterlogging and promoted agricultural production in the entire river basin.

the people of the three provinces have cooperated closely in harnessing the rivers. several huai river tributaries run from eastern honan into two administrative regions in shantung province, where the narrow passage often caused inundations during the high water seasons. to change this situation people of the two regions in 1969 started to dredge the major river channels in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "the huai river must be harnessed." honan province immediately sent builders to take part in the project, which was soon finished. the scheme has freed large tracts of land in the two regions and 80,000 hectares in honan province from waterlogging.

party organizations of the three provinces have laid stress on building small water control projects by communes and brigades so as to give full play to the initiative of the masses, while the larger projects are undertaken by the state. hsinyang county situated in the upper reaches of the huai river in honan province suffered from frequent droughts before the great cultural revolution. its efforts to harness rivers were hampered by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which advocated sole reliance on experts. during the cultural revolution the commune members smashed the revisionist line and from 1966 to 1970 built four medium-sized reservoirs and 43 small ones, mostly by their own efforts, in addition to some large water-control projects financed by the state.

the superiority of china's socialist system has been fully demonstrated in harnessing the yellow, huai and haiho rivers. the three provinces have enjoyed energetic support from the state and the people throughout the country. in the huai river-harnessing project alone, the state has invested 4,000 million yuan.

the people said happily: we owe all our achievements to the party and chairman mao. such achievements were inconceivable in the old society in which the exploiting classes tried every way possible to squeeze money from the people under the pretext of harnessing rivers.

the three provinces often suffer from drought in the spring low water season. the local people sank pump wells to irrigate farmland while harnessing the yellow, huai and haiho rivers. they seriously studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and applied it in discovering the law governing underground water and overcoming difficulties. they have sunk 400,000 pump wells since 1966, which provide water for half the irrigated acreage in these provinces. the local people have also made water lifting equipment on their own.

with the deepening of the mass movement to learn from tachai, they have followed tachai's example and built fields which give high and stable yield despite drought and excessive rain. they have dug ditches to wash off alkali and built raised fields on low-lying alkaline areas, and planted trees and grew grass on sandy land to prevent wind and sand. at the same time, they have deep-ploughed land and covered sand with silt. this has turned many sandy wastes into fertile fields. people in mountainous areas have combined afforestation, irrigation with soil improvement. they have terraced mountain slopes into fields to prevent soil erosion. all this has provided favourable conditions for agriculture.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ballet Troupe Leaves Shenyang for Changchun

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 12, 1972)

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre from the people's republic of albania led by mantho bala concluded a visit to this northeast china city and left here today by special train for changchun.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the railway station by yang ti, vice-chairman, yin tsan-chen, secretary-general, and pi wen-ting, standing committee member, of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; li fan-ching, vice-chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned, as well as more than 1,000 art and literary workers and local people.

the visiting troupe gave two performances of the ballet "daughter of the highlands" and one performance of music, songs and dances, to the enthusiastic welcome of several thousand local workers, peasants and soldiers. the albanian comrades also took time out to tour factories and watch an art performance by local artists.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Delegation of Chemical Fertilizer Industry Leaves Peking for Korea on Study Tour

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1972)

a 26-member chinese delegation of chemical fertilizer industry left here by train today for a study tour of the democratic people's republic of korea. delegation leader is chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and deputy leader is tuan chin-po, director of the fuel and chemical industries bureau of anhwei province.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned including hsu chin-chiang, chang yun-chih, kan ning, chen chen-chi and wang tsung-chieh.

also present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and jon dong su, economic counsellor, of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Romanian Friendship Tourist Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1972)

vice-premier li hsien-nien this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the romanian friendship tourist group led by gavrus gheorghe, an instructor in the organization department of the central committee of the romanian communist party.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned ti wen-wei, cheng chih-ping, hsing jen-hsien, han kuang-yeh and hsu chung-ching.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Damascus, Jun. 11, 1972)

syrian prime minister abdul rahman khleifawi received here yesterday chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UNCHE Meets Swedish, Dannish, Finnish, Norwegian Friends

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 11, 1972)

tang ke, leader, and ku ming, deputy leader, of the chinese delegation to the united nations conference on the human environment, met lennart lundberg, vice-chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association, kjeld larsen, leading member of the denmark-china friendship association, peter sandborg, leading member of the finland-china society, and magnar husby, leading member of the norway-china friendship association, at the chinese embassy here this afternoon. they had a cordial and friendly talk and exchanged experience in protecting environment against pollution.

lennart lundberg extended warm welcome to the chinese delegation for attending the u.n.c.h.e. he expressed the hope that this will further promote the friendship between the chinese and swedish peoples. in return, tang ke said that by taking part in the conference, the chinese delegation came also to learn from the swedish people their experience in environment protection.

present on the occasion were also members of the chinese delegation and some other leading members of the swedish-chinese friendship association.

wang lu-ming, chinese ambassador to sweden, and chang fa-tien, counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

VIETNAM WAR

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1972)

statement of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

june 12, 1972

on june 10, 1972 the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement, sternly condemning u.s. imperialism for further dispatching large numbers of aircraft on june 6 and 8 for savage raids against the hanoi suburbs, the city of haiphong and other areas, and expressing the vietnamese people's firm determination to continue their resistance to aggression until complete victory. for this the chinese government and people express their resolute support.

for over a month, u.s. imperialism, in defiance of the strong condemnation and opposition of the people throughout the world, has continued to escalate its war against the democratic republic of viet nam. it not only has mined and blockaded the ports of northern viet nam and daily sent out large numbers of airplanes and warships to make frantic raids on many cities, villages and coastal inhabitation centres, but has steadily expanded the sphere of bombing up to areas close to the sino-vietnamese borders, threatening the security of china. these frenzied acts of aggression on the part of u.s. imperialism are new war crimes committed against the vietnamese people, and at the same time grave provocations against the chinese people.

the chinese government and people indignantly condemn u.s. imperialism for its new war escalation. china and viet nam are neighbours closely related like the lips and the teath; the chinese and vietnamese peoples are comrades and brothers sharing weal and woe; and it is the unshirkable internationalist duty of the chinese people to support and assist the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. no matter what circumstances may yet arise in this war, we will resolutely support the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples in carrying their war of resistance to the end, till complete victory is won.

u.s. imperialism should know that the heroic peoples of viet nam and the other indochinese countries are by no means alone in their struggle.

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